# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

## GOOD NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

### The Details Contraband for the Present.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—News has been received from General Sherman's army of an important and favorable character, but is not published, being considered contraband.

[This would seem to indicate that there is some truth in previous reports to the effect that General Sherman had made an important strategic movement. It is not probable, however, that he has gone to Charleston.—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

## THE REPORT ABOUT SHERMAN.

### The Origin of the Rumor.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

### DOUBTFUL CHARACTER OF THE NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

On Tuesday last the Indianapolis *State Journal* published the following, in a double-leaded editorial leader:—

"Officers who arrived in this city yesterday, direct from Chattanooga, report that General Sherman returned to Atlanta early last week, with five corps of his army, having left two corps in Tennessee, under General Thomas, to watch Hood. They say that Sherman first destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is now sending the iron to the former city. He then burned Atlanta and marched with his entire army in the direction of Charleston.

"Before him lies the broad expanse of the Gulf and Atlantic States, and he can shape his march to suit his inclinations, for there is no force to bar his progress. Before him, to his right, is Mobile, around which the Gulf forces are slowly concentrating; to his left is Andersonville, a pen in which are rotting thousands of soldiers; and not an immeasurable distance to the southeast are Savannah and Charleston; to the northeast are Wilmington and Richmond.

"This step is full of daring, but gives great promise of success; and it may be that this movement will be the crowning feature of the war."

Upon this the Western newspapers of Wednesday descant as follows:—

"We have to-day an astounding piece of military news. The Indianapolis *Journal* of yesterday states that Sherman, with five corps, had reached Atlanta early last week, and that, having thoroughly destroyed the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga, and having burned Atlanta itself, his army was marching on Charleston, South Carolina. The country was prepared to hear something startling from Sherman, but certainly nothing so remarkable as this. It appears to be almost incredible, for it means nothing else than that General Sherman has cut himself completely loose from his bases at Chattanooga, Nashville, and Louisville, and taking with him all the supplies possible, and expecting to live upon the country, is making directly for a new base, near Charleston, South Carolina, where his army will be supplied by our fleet.

"If all this be true, the movement has not only been kept a most profound secret, but will astonish the North as much as the South. So bold a march has never, perhaps, been paralleled in military history, except by Napoleon in his celebrated but disastrous invasion of Russia; but is it true? That Sherman intended to destroy the railroad behind him, and that he intended to burn Atlanta, and was sending his army somewhere to the South, we have the confirmation of a person just from Atlanta. The Chicago *Times* also says it has information that Sherman is about to do something rather startling than otherwise. The *Times* says:—'Sherman proposes, after gathering sufficient supplies at Atlanta, to abandon the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and start with a strictly movable column on a winter tour to the cotton States.' The *Times* goes on to give details as follows:—

"Two of his army corps will be left at Chattanooga, while the other five, under Sherman, will cut loose from all lines of supply, will leave the railroad to whoever wants it, and push across the cotton States. He will take with him such supplies as can be carried conveniently, and when these are exhausted, will live upon the country. Of his destination nothing is known. Before him lies the broad expanse of the Gulf and Atlantic States, and he can shape his march to suit his inclination, for there is no force to bar his progress. Before him, to his right, is Mobile, around which the Gulf forces are slowly concentrating; to his left is Andersonville, a pen in which are rotting thousands of Union soldiers; and not an immeasurable distance to the southeast are Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, and Richmond."

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, commenting on the above, thinks it "very improbable that Sherman would start out on such an extensive tour at this season of the year, but that Sherman has gone out *somewhere* from Atlanta we hold to be positive. Whether he is to bend his course to Charleston or not, remains to be seen. If he go East, one would think that Wilmington, North Carolina taking Augusta, Georgia, on the road, would be the most feasible and most direct route to the sea-coast, for by that way he could cut Lee's army from the South and gobble up Charleston and Savannah at his leisure. But since Charleston is said to be his aim, let us consider how and when he could reach there.

"Charleston, as everybody knows, lies on the Atlantic sea-coast, southeast from Atlanta, and distant from it in a direct line about two hundred and seventy-five miles, one hundred and fifty to Augusta, and one hundred and twenty-five from Augusta to Charleston. The route which would probably be taken by Sherman would be along the Augusta railroad, passing through Covington, Madison, Greensboro, Crawfordsville, and Augusta, all Georgia towns. Augusta is a very important town at present, where the Rebels make all their powder and much of their war material. It is situated on the Savannah river, which divides Georgia from South Carolina. Along the railroad from Augusta to Charleston there are no large towns, nor is on the river between Augusta and Savannah. Supposing Sherman to go either to Charleston, Savannah, or Wilmington, he could meet no force adequate to cope with his army, except it should come from Lee, and we presume General Grant would prevent that at all hazards. Hood's army is away up on the Tennessee river, his men disheartened, and without shoes, and at the very least a ten days' march behind Sherman. Wheeler and Forrest's cavalry are with Hood, so that Sherman's army can neither be opposed by Hood's infantry nor harassed by his cavalry.

"The only forces we know of which could resist him are the Georgia State militia and some isolated infantry and cavalry commands under Cobb and Iverson, of Georgia, and the forces at Charleston (under Hardee) and Savannah. Sherman will march at least 50,000 veterans strong, with, say, 10,000 cavalry on his flanks. With these he could sweep both Georgia and Carolina like an avalanche. The next tidings from the South—for it is thence that the first news of the direction of Sherman's movements may be expected—will be awaited with breathless anxiety. Until then, all must be pure speculation. Wherever our gallant Western army goes, we may expect momentous news from it."

### Extract from the Supplementary Report on the Conduct of the War—Examination of General McClellan Continued.

Q. Were you in the fall of 1864 a candidate for the Presidency?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you in the fall of 1864 encourage any persons to vote for you for President?

A. I may have done so.

Q. Do you know whether any person voted for you for that office?

A. I didn't see it.

Q. Did you, during the period referred to, call for larger forces?

A. I don't remember. I may have done so. It would have been in accordance with my habits

### TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—A terrible tornado passed over the town of Chester, Illinois, at two o'clock yesterday morning. Over a dozen houses were blown down and completely demolished, burying the sleeping inmates in the ruins. Five persons were killed and twelve or fifteen wounded, several of them seriously. A brick church was blown to atoms. Several skiffs in the river were carried near a quarter of a mile up the Bluff.

### From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The steamer *Guiding Star*, from New Orleans on the 5th instant, arrived at this port to-day. The papers contain no news of interest.

## THIRD EDITION

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

### Union Majority in New York Seven Thousand.

### FENTON ELECTED GOVERNOR.

### GOV. SEYMOUR DEFEATED.

### The Union Majority in Pennsylvania Fifteen Thousand.

### MISSOURI ALL RIGHT.

### She Gives a Heavy Union Majority.

### MINNESOTA AND KANSAS HEARD FROM.

### GLORIOUS OLD MASSACHUSETTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 11.—Sufficient returns have been received here to indicate beyond a doubt the success of the Union ticket in the State by from 5000 to 7000 majority.

LINCOLN MAJORITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny, est. | 3000 | Niagara | 503 |
| Broome | 1748 | Oneida | 1157 |
| Cattaraugus | 2200 | Onondaga | 2400 |
| Cayuga | 3116 | Ontario | 1318 |
| Chautauqua | 4800 | Orange | 200 |
| Chemung | 300 | Orleans | 1314 |
| Chenango | 200 | Oswego, est. | 2500 |
| Cortland | 2000 | Otsego, est. | 300 |
| Delaware, est. | 1000 | St. Lawrence | 7000 |
| Dutchess | 550 | Saratoga, est. | 1003 |
| Essex, est. | 1000 | Schuyler, est. | 400 |
| Franklin | 1150 | Steuben | 1800 |
| Fulton and Ham. est | 900 | Suffolk | 300 |
| Genesee, est. | 1300 | Tioga | 700 |
| Herkimer, est. | 1000 | Tompkins | 1511 |
| Jefferson | 3000 | Warren, est. | 300 |
| Lewis, reported | 600 | Washington | 1800 |
| Livingston, est. | 1400 | Wayne | 1500 |
| Madison | 2800 | Wyoming | 1579 |
| Monroe | 1039 | Yates | 1100 |

Total Union majorities .......... 51,244

McCLELLAN'S MAJORITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 2750 | Rockland | 846 |
| Columbia | 200 | Schenectady | 62 |
| Erie | 312 | Schoharie | 1022 |
| Greene, est. | 900 | Seneca | 800 |
| Kings | 4400 | Sullivan, est. | 700 |
| Montgomery | 100 | Ulster, est. | 800 |
| New York | 37,081 | Westchester | 1547 |
| Putnam | 400 | | |
| Queens, est. | 1250 | Tot'l appar't maj. | 55,450 |
| Rensselaer | 100 | Apparent majority | |
| Richmond | 1310 | for Lincoln | 5734 |

Colonel Fenton, Republican candidate for Governor, appears to have in the same count ran about 2000 more than Lincoln, or a total majority of about 7540.

THE DEMOCRATS CONCEDE THE STATE FOR LINCOLN AND FENTON—SEYMOUR DEFEATED.

The *World* of to-day thus peevishly acknowledges the defeat:—

"We are afraid Governor Seymour has been cheated out of the vote of the State. In view of the returns which we received during the first two days after the election was held, we could not understand the confidence of the Republican journals in their boasts that they had carried the State; but it seems they knew of some things we did not, and which were not included in the honest election returns. In short, according to our Albany correspondent, they have been holding back the returns in all the Republican strongholds with a view to finding out how many votes were needed in order to count Fenton in. We cannot defeat Horatio Seymour by our figures, which are precisely the same as those received in the offices of the Republican journals: but yet they claim Fenton's election by 5000 majority, which was probably the figure agreed upon beforehand.

"Previous to the election, we had an estimate made up of the probable result by counties in this State. It was carefully compiled, and from the best sources of information, and gave us the State by about 12,000 majority. On the night of election, the actual returns more than justified our estimates; for we did not expect more than 35,000 majority in this city. Hence we felt tolerably sure that Seymour had carried the State, and were at a loss to understand the basis for the confidence of the Republicans in face of the figures; but it seems Morton did not visit New York for nothing. Governor Seymour may be counted out by doctored returns; but we firmly believe that on last Tuesday he received an honest majority of the votes of the people of the Empire State."

### RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Corrected Majorities as far as Received.

| COUNTIES. | MAJORITIES. Lincoln. | MAJORITIES. McClellan. | GAIN SINCE OCTOBER. Union. | GAIN SINCE OCTOBER. Democratic. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | .... | 200 | .... | 90 |
| Allegheny | 8,500 | .... | 1,100 | .... |
| Armstrong | [illegible] | .... | .... | .... |
| Beaver | [illegible] | .... | .... | .... |
| Bedford | .... | [illegible] | 71 | .... |
| Berks | .... | 6,300 | .... | 71 |
| Blair | [illegible] | .... | 100 | .... |
| Bradford | 3,500 | .... | 500 | .... |
| Bucks | .... | [illegible] | 150 | .... |
| Butler | 300 | .... | .... | .... |
| Cambria | .... | [illegible] | .... | .... |
| Cameron | .... | .... | 30 | .... |
| Carbon | .... | [illegible] | 217 | .... |
| Centre | .... | [illegible] | 95 | .... |
| Chester | 2,500 | .... | 450 | .... |
| Clarion | .... | [illegible] | .... | 20 |
| Clearfield | .... | [illegible] | 175 | .... |
| Clinton | .... | [illegible] | 70 | .... |
| Columbia | .... | 1,[illegible] | 41 | .... |
| Crawford | 1,300 | .... | 130 | .... |
| Cumberland | .... | [illegible] | .... | 315 |
| Dauphin | 1,200 | .... | 200 | .... |
| Delaware | 1,500 | .... | .... | .... |
| Elk | .... | [illegible] | 30 | .... |
| Erie | 3,000 | .... | 450 | .... |
| Fayette | .... | [illegible] | 100 | .... |
| Forest | [illegible] | .... | .... | .... |
| Franklin | .... | [illegible] | .... | .... |
| Fulton | .... | [illegible] | .... | .... |
| Greene | .... | [illegible] | 87 | .... |
| Huntingdon | 600 | .... | .... | .... |
| Indiana | 2,600 | .... | 55 | .... |
| Jefferson | [illegible] | .... | .... | .... |
| Juniata | .... | 200 | .... | .... |
| Lancaster | 5,700 | .... | 1,000 | .... |
| Lawrence | 1,800 | .... | 900 | .... |
| Lebanon | [illegible] | .... | .... | .... |
| Lehigh | .... | 2,000 | .... | 100 |
| Luzerne | .... | 1,900 | .... | .... |
| Lycoming | .... | 900 | .... | 50 |
| McKean | 100 | .... | .... | .... |
| Mercer | 900 | .... | 400 | .... |
| Mifflin | [illegible] | .... | .... | .... |
| Monroe | .... | 1,800 | .... | 100 |
| Montgomery | .... | 1,000 | 250 | .... |
| Montour | .... | 450 | .... | .... |
| Northampton | .... | 2,900 | .... | .... |
| Northumberland | .... | 800 | .... | 100 |
| Perry | .... | 70 | .... | .... |
| Philadelphia | 9,500 | .... | 2,150 | .... |
| Pike | .... | 1,500 | .... | .... |
| Potter | 520 | .... | 175 | .... |
| Schuylkill | .... | 1,600 | .... | .... |
| Snyder | 300 | .... | 65 | .... |
| Somerset | 1,100 | .... | 180 | .... |
| Sullivan | .... | 250 | .... | .... |
| Susquehanna | 1,300 | .... | 130 | .... |
| Tioga | 2,500 | .... | 300 | .... |
| Union | 600 | .... | 40 | .... |
| Venango | 500 | .... | 175 | .... |
| Warren | 800 | .... | 160 | .... |
| Washington | 600 | .... | .... | .... |
| Wayne | .... | 1,000 | .... | .... |
| Westmoreland | .... | 1,400 | .... | 77 |
| Wyoming | .... | 100 | .... | .... |
| York | .... | 3,300 | .... | 438 |
| Totals | 53,580<br>38,506 | 38,506 | | |
| Union majority on home vote | 15,074 | | | |

SPLENDID UNION GAINS IN THE HOME VOTE—THE HOME VOTE 15,000 TO 20,000 UNION.

PITTSBURG, November 10.—I send you the following Union majorities:—Allegheny, 8500; Armstrong, 240; Butler, 250; Crawford, 1600; Erie, 3000; Indiana, 1800; Lawrence, 1842; Mercer, 400; Somerset, 850; Washington, 100; Venango, 356. Net Union gain over October in thirty-six counties, 8409. Wayne county gives McClellan 870 majority. Union gain, 113.

HARRISBURG, November 10.—The majority in Pennsylvania will be from 15,000 to 20,000, without the soldiers' vote in the field.

SIMON CAMERON.

## Glorious News from Missouri.

### Total Defeat of the "Claybanks"—Heavy Majority for Lincoln and Johnson—All the Republican Congressmen Elected.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—Several [illegible] counties of this State have been heard from, and give considerable Lincoln majorities. The Republicans claim nearly a full Congressional delegation.

### KANSAS.

Although no returns have been received from Kansas, it is quite certain that the Union ticket was carried in the election on Tuesday. No other ticket was in the field! It is probable that the Peace Democrats of that State have all joined Price's army.

### INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8.—Returns indicate over thirty thousand Union majority.

J. D. DEFREES.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

With a clean majority of 70,000 to 75,000, it is hardly worth while to give the details of the few towns which were not heard from on Tuesday night. They "will not alter the result." Our returns foot up:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 337 towns—Lincoln | 113,087 |
| " McClellan | 43,273 |
| Lincoln's majority | 70,814 |

### MINNESOTA.

We learn that Minnesota gives a Union majority of between five and six thousand, not quite so much as in 1860.

## CAPTURE OF THE "FLORIDA."

### No Trouble Anticipated with the Brazilian Government.

### MR. STANTON CONVALESCENT.

### Good News to be Expected from Sherman and Grant.

## THE NEW LOAN.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The *Intelligencer* this morning says that the *Florida* affair will cause us no trouble with Brazil, as that Government is known to be well affected towards us.

Secretary Stanton is a little better in health today. He has been quite ill.

Expect great military news from Sherman and Grant within a fortnight. The campaign of 1864 is not yet closed, as reported in the Southern papers.

Secretary Fessenden will probably wait until December for his new loan. It is rumored in financial circles that he will attempt to raise one hundred millions next time.

## THE REBEL FINANCES.

### Official Report of Mr. Trenholm

### ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR REBEL BOND WORTH SIX CENTS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The report of the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, received here to-day, shows their receipts from all sources to have been four hundred and fifteen millions of dollars, and their expenditures six hundred and fourteen millions. There being three hundred millions on hand at the commencement of the last fiscal year, ending April last; there is a balance now remaining of one hundred and eight millions. Their aggregate debt is now nearly twelve hundred millions of dollars.

Secretary Trenholm adds that the large amount of money which has been created by an inflation of the currency has so depreciated Government bonds that nothing but a vigorous taxation will prevent their ultimate repudiation. He says that one hundred dollars in bonds will now bring but six cents in gold. He proposes an additional tax in kind of ten per cent. on all additional products

## THE BALTIMORE FINANCIAL FORGERIES.

### Other Banks Heavy Losers.

### RECENT UNION VICTORIES.

### THE MARYLAND SENATE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—It is now ascertained that the bank forgeries here reach over thirty thousand dollars, and it is believed that other banks have been largely swindled who will not acknowledge the fact. No clue has yet been obtained to the forgers. It is thought that they have accomplices in Philadelphia, where the blank drafts are supposed to have been engraved. The scoundrels, it is presumed, left immediately for the North. One is an Englishman.

The rejoicing still continues over the late Union victories. The Maryland Senate has only one Copperhead majority. Baltimore county elects a Union Senator.

### HONORS TO CAPTAIN WINSLOW.

BOSTON, November 11.—A committee has been appointed by the Boston Board of Trade to adopt some suitable measures to testify to Captain Winslow the grateful recognition of the merchants of Boston for his gallant conduct in sweeping from the ocean the most destructive enemy of the commerce of the United States.

The *Advertiser* says that Joseph Storey Fay, who lowered the Union flag at half-mast, on the Fourth of July, was nominated as one of the Committee, but subsequently had his name erased by a vote of twenty-six to six. The *Kearsarge* will be thrown open to visitors for the benefit of the National Soldiers' Fair.

### A RUMOR DENIED.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of this city to-day authoritatively denies the published statement that an alliance offensive and defensive existed between Mexico and the Southern Confederacy. The Imperial Government of Maximilian, it declares, does not now and has never entertained any relations with the Rebel Government at Richmond.

## TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 11.

### General McClellan's Resignation.

Notwithstanding all rumors and reports to the contrary, General McClellan did send in his resignation yesterday to the President. Lincoln has one hireling less now.

### Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Teodoro Manara as Consul of Guatemala at New York.

### New Mail Boat.

The steamer *Thomas Colner*, Captain Phillips, started yesterday from City Point for Washington, as a mail boat, for which service she has been chartered by the Government.

## THE REBEL ROUT IN EAST TENNESSEE.

### Gen. Gillem Drives the Enemy Forty-Four Miles.

### THE ELECTION AT ATLANTA.

### Votes of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Soldiers.

### GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

NASHVILLE, November 10.—Special despatch to the New York *Times*.—General Gillem has utterly routed the enemy in East Tennessee, driving him in great confusion 44 miles.

His advance is ninety miles east of Knoxville. The Rebels are at Bristol, being strengthened by the Virginia militia.

The reports concerning the destruction of Government property on hand at Johnsville, are greatly exaggerated, and no apprehensions are entertained in regard to its safety.

The destruction of Government and private property on the river is complete, involving an immense loss.

The election in East Tennessee was unanimous for Lincoln.

The following is the vote of Ohio and Pennsylvania soldiers at Atlanta:—

Pennsylvania—Lincoln, 1273; McClellan, 389. Ohio—Lincoln, 910; McClellan, 236.

Our entire railroad and telegraph communications are complete and secure.

Hood's exact whereabouts is not known to the authorities. The Federal movement will be developed at the proper time, and will electrify the nation.

## FROM PETERSBURG.

### From the Army of the Potomac—The Soldiers' Vote—Lincoln's Majority 8000.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 10.—The returns of the voting in the army have nearly all been ascertained. The Pennsylvania soldiers give a majority of 3950 for Mr. Lincoln.

The Western regiments also give small majorities for the same ticket.

The total vote in the combined armies before Richmond and Petersburg is put down at 18,000, Lincoln's majority being about 8000.

Several Pennsylvania State Agents were yesterday placed under arrest on account of their having blanks with the names of the electors wrongly spelled. They are held to await the decision of the Secretary of War, the matter having been referred to him.

Quiet still prevails on the lines, excepting some artillery firing on Wednesday evening, near the Appomattox.

The following order has been issued from these headquarters:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 7, 1864.—1. The 1st New York Heavy Artillery, 164th New York Volunteers, and 36th Wisconsin Volunteers having been reported to the Maj.-Gen. Com. as behaving with distinguished bravery during the engagement of October 27 1864, on Hatcher's Run, he takes pleasure in restoring to these gallant regiments the right to carry the colors of which they were deprived by his general order, No. 37, of September 23, 1864.

2. It having been reported to the Major-General commanding that the colors of the following mentioned regiments, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon these regiments, they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, namely:—The 8th New Hampshire Volunteers, 58th Massachusetts Volunteers, 51st New York Volunteers, and 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

### A Judge Appointed.

HARRISBURG, November 11.—Governor Curtin has appointed James Watson, of the borough Washington, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, comprised of Washington, Fayette, and Greene counties.

### The United States Gunboat "Vanderbilt."

NEW YORK, November 11.—The United States gunboat *Vanderbilt* was spoken on the 8th instant in latitude 33°, cruising for pirates.

### The United States Gunboat "Monticello."

ST. JOHNS, N. B., November 11.—The United States gunboat *Monticello* arrived here at ten o'clock to-day.

### Firing on a Train.

On Wednesday night, as a train was on the way from City Point to the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, it was fired on by the Rebels, but the shells fell short, and therefore did no damage.

### A Schooner Run Away With.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Captain Pride, of the schooner *Laura Pride*, from St. Kitts, Turk's Island, reports that on the 26th of October, at the port of St. Kitts, while the captain of the schooner *Seraphina*, of New York, was ashore, a passenger, the mate, and the crew slipped the chains and ran away with the vessel. Her destination was unknown.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 48. Noon, 52. 1 P. M., 53. Wind, W.

CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Yesterday, pursuant to law, the stockholders of this Company met at the Pennsylvania Railroad Building, and organized by electing a board of directors, with John A. Wright as President. A corps of engineers will be put upon the route immediately, and the line surveyed and located at the earliest practicable period. The eastern and western ends of this road through the southern counties already exist—in the Cumberland valley line to Chambersburg and the Pittsburg and Connellsville road to Connellsville. The intervening division will be built by the new Company; but the work is very heavy, as the country is mountainous.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE.—An estimate of the expenses of 1865 for maintaining the Girard College has just been completed. The principal items are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Subsistence | $48,000 |
| Clothing and outfits | 28,000 |
| Wages | 19,500 |
| Furniture | 2,000 |
| Fuel | 4,500 |
| Gas | 1,700 |
| Repairs | 7,000 |
| Grounds | 500 |
| Incidentals | 1,500 |

Large amounts are also required for salaries, books, stationery, printing, &c.

ROBBING OF A SUB POST OFFICE.—Last night, the sub Post Office located at Eighteenth street, above Chesnut, was robbed by persons secreted in the building. To enter the office after the closing at 8 o'clock was impossible. The invaders, however, got but little reward for their trouble, the whole booty being a batch of unpaid foreign letters, principally directed to Bridget ——, Kathleen ——, Patrick ——, and written by their loving relations in the Emerald Isle. An attempt was made on the fire-proof safe, but for want of tools, and the return of daylight, they were compelled to desist. The whole affair will be thoroughly investigated.

BEING REPAIRED.—The damage done by the rain to the culvert at Reed and Third streets, a short time since, is now being repaired.

## MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES.

### The Official Vote of Philadelphia for President.

### THE PHILADELPHIA SOLDIERS BEING HEARD FROM.

### Total Majority on the Home and Soldiers' Vote Over Twelve Thousand.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Board of Return Judges assembled in the Supreme Court Room, for the purpose of receiving the official vote of Philadelphia as cast on Tuesday last. Samuel P. Hancock was chosen President, and Messrs. Robert Beatty and Robert J. Gill, Secretaries. The roll of Return Judges was called as follows:—

| Wards. | | Wards. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | D. H. Tair, | 14. | J. Schelde, |
| 2. | S. K. Black, | 15. | H. Watson, |
| 3. | E. Bailey, | 16. | J. O'Harra, |
| 4. | John Langshn, | 17. | N. F. Dougherty, |
| 5. | S. C. Thompson, | 18. | J. Cramer, |
| 6. | J. Snethen, | 19. | S. A. Burns, |
| 7. | E. Campbell, | 20. | J. B. Walters, |
| 8. | Dr. Barter, | 21. | A. Rose, |
| 9. | S. Horne, | 22. | J. H. Oubler, |
| 10. | S. P. Hancock, | 23. | S. Hiles, |
| 11. | James Cohen, | 24. | J. Alex. Simpson, |
| 12. | D. Shepard, | 25. | C. Baker, |
| 13. | J. B. Green, | 26. | R. R. Hall. |

The vote was then called off as follows:—

| | Lincoln. | McClellan. |
|---|---|---|
| First Ward | 2,078 | 1,130 |
| Second Ward | 2,493 | 2,331 |
| Third Ward | 1,331 | 1,584 |
| Fourth Ward | 977 | 2,358 |
| Fifth Ward | 1,280 | 1,415 |
| Sixth Ward | 1,175 | 1,277 |
| Seventh Ward | 2,152 | 1,519 |
| Eighth Ward | 1,766 | 1,257 |
| Ninth Ward | 1,681 | 1,420 |
| Tenth Ward | 2,575 | 1,319 |
| Eleventh Ward | 1,094 | 1,517 |
| Twelfth Ward | 1,429 | 1,322 |
| Thirteenth Ward | 2,194 | 1,363 |
| Fourteenth Ward | 2,528 | 1,385 |
| Fifteenth Ward | 3,557 | 2,347 |
| Sixteenth Ward | 1,098 | 1,663 |
| Seventeenth Ward | 1,301 | 2,295 |
| Eighteenth Ward | 2,503 | 1,278 |
| Nineteenth Ward | 2,639 | 2,481 |
| Twentieth Ward | 3,594 | 2,083 |
| Twenty-first Ward | 1,757 | 1,490 |
| Twenty-second Ward | 2,209 | 1,223 |
| Twenty-third Ward | 1,897 | 1,332 |
| Twenty-fourth Ward | 2,465 | 1,942 |
| Twenty-fifth Ward | 935 | 1,310 |
| Twenty-sixth Ward | 2,036 | 1,264 |
| Total | 51,555<br>42,047 | 42,047 |
| | 9,508 majority. | |

Whole vote cast, 93,602.

The Board then adjourned to meet this day two weeks.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The votes of the Philadelphia soldiers are slowly coming in, and several hundred packages have been received at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. They are being counted and certified to by that officer previous to being submitted to the Board of Return Judges, who will reassemble on the 25th instant, for the purpose of receiving the votes. This morning the votes, so far as counted, footed up as follows:—

Lincoln..........229 McClellan..........123

The vote on the Receiving ship *Princeton*, lying off the Navy Yard, stood—Lincoln, 49; McClellan, 48, a very close contest. At the Prince Street Military Hospital, Alexandria, Va., a solid vote of 33 was cast for Mr. Lincoln. At the Provost Barracks, in this city, the vote stood 5 to 5, another close shave. At the camp on the south side of the Schuylkill Arsenal 37 votes for Mr. Lincoln and 10 for McClellan were polled. One company stationed at Camp Cadwalader voted 13 Lincoln, 3 McClellan. At the Broad Street Hospital the Philadelphia vote stood 5 Lincoln, 1 McClellan.

The votes generally, so far as counted, are four to one in favor of the Union ticket. The total soldiers' vote of Philadelphia will give a majority of about 3000 for Mr. Lincoln. This, added to the majority on the home vote, will make the total majority over 12,000.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY DANCE HOUSE.—This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the police of the Second District made a descent upon a disorderly dance house at Fourth and Christian streets, kept by Andrew Arthurs. The basement was used as a lager beer saloon, and the second story as a ball-room. Last night there was considerable disorder in the house, and the police went in and took into custody the proprietor and seven other persons, two of whom were lads aged 16 and 17 years. The proprietor was held by Alderman Carter to answer at Court, while the others were held to bail to keep the peace.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—The friends of Colonel J. W. Moore, commanding the regiment of Birney's Sharpshooters, recently recruited in Philadelphia, have purchased him a handsome horse and trappings and forwarded them to his headquarters. The animal is jet black, and about sixteen hands high. It is from a celebrated stock of Ohio. The whole present cost $900. Colonel Moore is a Philadelphian and commands as fine a regiment as was ever recruited. The regiment has participated in three battles already, and acquitted itself with honor.

DEATH OF A YOUNG HERO.—The death of Jas. Hobbs, a member of the 192d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Wm. B. Thomas, took place on Wednesday evening, from typhoid fever. The deceased was but seventeen years of age, and joined the regiment for the one hundred days' service. His illness was caused from exposure incident to camp life.

LADIES' ASSOCIATION.—We are requested to say that in consequence of the death, on May 27 last, of Mrs. Mary A. Brady, the late President, the Ladies' Association for Soldiers' Relief, of the United States, has been finally discontinued. No persons have any authority hereafter to collect donations of money or goods in their name or behalf.

LOCATED.—A joint resolution passed Councils yesterday, locating the Manayunk Engine Company as a steam fire engine. This is the first steam engine located in Manayunk, where such an apparatus has long been needed.

An ordinance locating the Shiffler Hose Company passed one branch of Councils.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIGHTING BRIGADE.—Baxter's Provisional Brigade will leave the city to-morrow, and will strike tents at 12 o'clock. The following will be the route:—Down Ridge avenue to Eighteenth, down Eighteenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Pine, up Pine to Broad, down Broad to Depot.

A NEW FLAG.—This morning, Messrs. William M. Cooper & Co. flung to the breeze a handsome flag, thirty feet long, from the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon. The word "Victory" is inscribed upon the flag. The act is done in honor of the great triumph of Tuesday last.

FIRING OF A SALUTE.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired last evening at Frankford road and Adams street, in honor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and the decisive victory achieved by the Union men of the Nineteenth Ward at the recent elections.

ENTERED UPON HIS DUTIES.—Commodore J. B Hull entered upon his duties, yesterday, as Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The usual salute was fired from the receiving ship on the occasion.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The United States Assistant Treasurer will be able to take possession of his new apartments at the Custom House about the first of the year, at which time the alterations will be completed.

TO BE ILLUMINATED.—The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments have determined to exhibit for about ten days longer the handsome transparencies in front of their headquarters, No. 1210 Chesnut street.

PERSONAL.—Among those injured by the railway accident near Havre-de-Grace, on the 7th instant, was Professor Saunders of this city, who had been to Washington to make arrangements to facilitate recruiting.

CLOSING OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The closing campaign ceremonies took place last night at the Union League Hall. Several speeches were made on the occasion.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—At the Fourth Street Hospital in this city, the death of Samuel Smith, Company D, 188th Pennsylvania Regiment, was reported yesterday.

## LOWE'S BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

### Trips to the Height of Thirteen Hundred Feet Every Fifteen Minutes.

For a week past Professor Lowe, the noted aeronaut, has been prevented from making his grand topical balloon ascensions in consequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather. Towards noon yesterday, however, the rain ceased to descend, and the sun once more shot effulgent rays of light through the clouds that had so long obscured it. This evidence of fair weather induced Professor Lowe to commence the inflation of his mammoth balloon, which has a capacity of containing twenty-five thousand feet of gas, with an ascension power sufficient to bear aloft six persons. By 7 o'clock in the evening the inflation was completed, and from that hour up to 10 o'clock a number of our most prominent citizens made ascensions to the altitude of one thousand feet.

The night was a beautiful moonlight one, although the moon is not yet full, and the sight witnessed from above was one of the grandest that the mind can conceive of. Beneath a continuous chain of light encircled the city, while the cold rays of the moon reflected upon the houses gave a supernatural aspect to the scene. To the right and left the silvered waters of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers tossed and rolled in silence—dotted here and there with vessels from whose mastheads bright lights were so conspicuously displayed as to vie with the stars that glittered in the dome overhead. Hardly a breath of air disturbed the tranquillity of the occasion. The hum of the populace below was distinctly audible, and the atmosphere was as resonant as a bell. Mansions built of marble, private and public edifices, grew fairy-like in appearance under the effects of the moonbeams, and the scene was one long to be remembered.

Among those who made ascensions last night were the following:—Peter T. Wright, Esq., H. L. Smith, Dr. Frank Steward, D. McBride, H. L. Briggs, John Snyder, William Buck, Edward Casey, Mrs. Jane Gray, Miss Bell Vicors, Miss Jennie Thomas, Mrs. Charles Dyer, and some eight others.

To-day and for several weeks to come ascensions will be made by the Professor from his balloon grounds, Fifteenth and Coates streets, every fifteen minutes.

The success that has so far attended these ascensions has rendered them quite popular with our citizens. Some of the most timid ladies, who, under the escort of gentlemen, have been induced to make these trips, have been surprised at their self-possession and courage the very moment the balloon left the ground. The motion is remarkably gentle, and the structure of the balloon strong and substantial. The sense of fear, in fact, is entirely obliterated by the enchantment of the scene. Last evening two boys, each of them under twelve years of age, were instrumental in inducing their parents to make ascensions with them, mainly by their own exhibition of courage. The weather to-day is well calculated to afford a fine view of the city.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN.—What are called practical jokes operate in different ways upon different individuals. There are those who exhibit great philosophy when they have been made the subjects of witticisms, or who, to use a vulgarism, have been "played upon." Very manfully these acknowledge the joke, and are content to wait until a fitting opportunity arises when they can return it.

Others, however, under such circumstances, display a peevishness and make a childish exhibition of conduct that, to say the least of it, is simply ridiculous. These are of that class, very frequently, who are quite apt in palming off jokes, and yet who are destitute of that mental equanimity and self-balance requisite to receive them. Such action is cowardly in the extreme, and renders those persons guilty of it objects of supreme contempt.

Our attention has been particularly directed to this exhibition of human weakness during the past political campaign. While our re-elected President might in his jovial moments characterize the grand success of the Union cause "a little joke," still the Copperheads in our midst have by their action given currency to the belief that they regarded it as a very serious joke, and one that is not to be laughed at. The fact is freely admitted on all sides, while at the same time we contend that there is no use in "getting mad about it. "Why not come out and manfully acknowledge the corn, Messrs. Cops?"

You will perspire less freely from the effects of such an admission, and people will be disposed to pour a little more of consolation upon your gaping wounds. It will be a politic movement, also, on your part, gentlemen. Uncle Abraham does not feel a whit less inclined to accommodate you with a residence at the sea-side during the coming winter than he did six months ago, if you will persist in stigmatizing him with such traitorous actions as you are known to have been guilty of during the past year. "Come down," gentlemen, and "keep cool" under the afflicting circumstances. Discretion you will find in the end to be the better part of valor.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—John Clabbey, Mary Clabbey, and Mary Colter, were arrested in Frankford yesterday, upon the charge of committing an assault and battery upon John Folbert, with intent to kill. It is alleged that while Clabbey engaged Folbert in a fight, the two women assaulted him from behind with flat-irons, beating him very badly over the head. The accused were arraigned before Alderman Holmes, and held in $1500 bail each for their appearance at court.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.—A communication was received in Councils yesterday from the Commissioners for the Municipal Hospital, announcing that the building will be so far completed within the present month as to be ready for use, and suggesting that the Board of Health be authorized to expend portions of items of appropriation not exhausted, in order to furnish the building, and recommending an extra appropriation of $5000 to the Board of Health.

LARCENY OF IRON.—Richard Holbeck and Thomas Mohan, two young men, were before Alderman Pancoast this morning, charged with the larceny of a rod of wrought iron thirty-five feet in length. They were arrested at Pennsylvania avenue and Coates street, having brought the plunder across the Schuylkill in a boat. It belonged to an ice-house on the other side of the river. The prisoners were committed to answer the charge.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, *from 25 to 50 per cent. lower* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

THE "FLORENCE" not only combines all the desirable qualities in a Sewing Machine, but in addition to these every machine has one of Jenks's patent hemmers attached, enabling the operator to turn any width of hem desired; and to avoid the strain on the eyes, bent posture, close application, and fatiguing care, more or less usual in operating Sewing Machines, every "Florence" is furnished with "Barnum's Self Sewer," which guides the work itself. Besides this, there is no other machine which executes so large a range of work. It does not require finer thread on the under side than it does on the upper, and uses one kind of thread or silk with the greatest economy.

With all these advantages, its price is no higher than that of single-stitch machines. Every "Florence" machine, moreover, is sold with a warranty, written, if required, and unless perfect satisfaction is given the money is returned, and each machine is kept in perfect order one year free of charge. Obliging lady operators are sent to the houses of purchasers, to give instructions, when desired.

We conclude, therefore, that in the purchase of Sewing Machines the "Florence" instrument, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, has the first claim upon the attention of all who would display good taste and sound judgment in making their selections.

A SLIGHT COUGH, which attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of Consumption! What is sometimes called a trifling cold frequently ends in Bronchitis! What reckless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep-seated, when a remedy so prompt and certain as Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured! Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

SONG OF THE MISANTHROPE.

I'm weary, and sick and disgusted
With the city's mechanical din,
Where I'm much too well known to be trusted
And plaguily pestered for tin,
I'm sick of these battles horrific,
With their gunboats, and Parrotts and shells,
So I'll off where the golden Pacific
On the shores of Mexico swells.

There the earth can rejoice in her blossoms
Unsullied by vapor or soot,
And there the guerillas and opossums
Shall playfully pelt me with fruit;
They'll never torment me with "advers"
About Chas. Stokes & Co., and "one price;"
Neath the Continental he may still flourish,
But I'm for the land of boiled rice.

PHOTOGRAPHS of fine styles and artistic execution and finish, Ivorytypes, Cartes de Visite, and life-size Photographs in oil colors, made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, November 11.

The market was depressed yesterday afternoon by rumors in New York that the Government intended to supply the merchants with gold at 250, to pay duties; and also that a new loan was to be placed at once upon the market. These canards, with other sensation stories of peace commissioners, shook the faith of timid holders and there was a perfect rush to sell stocks on the street. The fall continued up to 10 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Board, and Reading was marked down to 68½, and Erie to 101. This morning, with clearer heads and soberer reflections, the market rallied before Board in New York, and Erie was in demand at 102½, and Reading at 69@69½.

Government bonds are firmly held, with sales of 5-20s at 101@101½, coupons off; 6s of 1881 at 107½; and 10-40s at 94; new City 6s are selling at 101½.

Railroad shares are rather better, with sales of Reading at 69@69¼, an advance of ½; Camden and Amboy at 150½, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 68¼, an advance of ¼; Norristown at 69; and Catawissa preferred at 40½, an advance of ¼; 46 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 31 for Elmira preferred; and 32 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Coal Oil shares continue active, but prices are rather lower, with sales of Oil Creek at 6; Irving Oil, 8½; Maple Shade, 42½@43; Densmore, 8¾; Egbert, 4½@5½; and Great Basin at 3¾; 9½ was bid for Dalzell; 5 for Rock; 3½ for Perry; and 6¾ for McElheny.

City Passenger Railway shares continue dull, and there is little or nothing doing. 69 was bid for Second and Third, and 26 for Girard College; 50 was asked for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; and 16½ for Arch.

There is more doing in Bank shares. Philadelphia sold at 160; Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 29½; and Union at 50; 49 was bid for Girard Bank; 55 for City; 33½ for Consolidation; and 56 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are less active and rather lower, with sales of Susquehanna Canal at 14, a decline of 1; 32 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 40 for preferred; 75 for Lehigh Navigation; 97 for Morris Canal common; and 37½ for Delaware Division.

The Money Market is rather more stringent, but the demand is limited, and the rates are without any material change. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum; prime paper is scarce and quoted at 8@10 per cent.

A despatch from Washington this morning, says the contradiction of the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury did not intend to apply for any new loan is authoritatively denied. He has no idea of asking for any new loan whatever before the opening of Congress. The Seven-thirties will still be kept open for subscription, but no new loan is to be authorized or proposed.

Gold is more active this morning, but prices have declined, opening at 241, advanced and sold at 245 at 11 o'clock, 244½ at 12, fell off and sold at 238¼ at 12½, rallied and sold at 241 at 1 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 11.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3000 sh Hibbard | 3¾ | 300 sh Continental | 7¾ |
| 200 sh do | 3¾ | 200 sh do | 7¾ |
| 200 sh do | 3¾ | 500 sh Hyde Farm | 8 |
| 200 sh do | 3¾ | 500 sh do | 8¼ |
| 100 sh do | 3¾ | 200 sh Organic Oil | 1¾ |
| 100 sh do | 3½ | 100 sh Egbert Oil | 5 |
| 200 sh do | 3¾ | 100 sh do | 5½ |
| 100 sh do | 3¾ | 100 sh Rock Oil | 5 |
| 100 sh do | 3¾ | 200 sh do | 5 |
| 300 sh do | 3¾ | | |
| 500 sh Bruner | 2¾ | 500 sh Cherry Run | 3¾ |
| 400 sh do | 2¾ | 400 sh St. Nicholas | 5¾ |
| 100 sh do | 2¾ | 600 sh do | 5¾ |
| 200 sh do | 2¾ | 20 sh do | 5¾ |
| 100 sh do | 2¾ | 330 sh do | 5¾ |
| 100 sh do | 2¾ | 200 sh do | 5¾ |
| 200 sh do | 2¾ | 100 sh Mineral Oil | 3 |
| 100 sh Sch. & Oil Crk. | 2¾ | 100 sh Reading R. | 68¾ |
| 100 sh do | 3¾ | 100 sh do | 69 |
| 100 sh do | 3¾ | 100 sh Allegheny Riv. | 1¾ |
| 200 sh do | 3¾ | 100 sh Corn Planter | 8¾ |
| 200 sh do | 4 | 200 sh do | 9 |
| 200 sh do | 4¼ | 300 sh do | 8¾ |
| 100 sh do | 4¼ | 100 sh Seneca Oil | 4 |
| 200 sh do | 4¾ | 200 sh El Dorado | 2¾ |
| 100 sh do | 4¾ | 50 sh Noble & Del. | 9 |
| 100 sh Pope Farm | 1½ | 200 sh Keystone Oil | 1¾ |
| 300 sh Clinton Coal | 3 | 150 sh Dalzell Oil | 9¾ |
| 200 sh Caldwell | 6¼ | | |

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 U S 5-20s | 101½ | 100 sh Maple Sh. b30 | 43 |
| $1000 do | 101½ | 100 sh do | 42¾ |
| $6000 do reg. | 101 | 100 sh Densmore | 8¾ |
| $1000 U. S. 10-40, coup. | 94 | 300 sh Egbert Oil. b30 | 5¾ |
| $2000 City 6s, new | 101½ | 200 sh do | 5 |
| $1000 H. & B. T. 1st m. | 101 | 400 sh do b15 | 5 |
| 8 sh Phila. Bk. | 160 | 700 sh do | 4¾ |
| 18 sh Manuf & Mech. | 29½ | 100 sh Feed Dam | 1 |
| 5 sh Union | 50 | 100 sh Great Basin | 3¾ |
| 200 sh N. Creek | 1 | 11 sh Cam & Am | 150½ |
| 200 sh N. Y. & M. | 13¾ | 21 sh Penna RR | 68 |
| 100 sh do b30 | 14 | 100 sh do b15 | 68¼ |
| 100 sh Fulton Coal | 8¾ | 100 sh do b5 int | 68 |
| 200 sh do | 8½ | 100 sh Cataw. pf. b30 | 40½ |
| 10 sh Oil Creek | 6 | 5 sh Acad. of Music | 50 |
| 50 sh Irwin Oil | 8¾ | 200 sh Susq. Canal | 14 |

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fulton Coal | 8 | 8½ | Venango Oil | ¾ | 1 |
| Big Mountain Coal | 6¾ | 8 | Union Petroleum | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| N. Y. & Mid. Coal | | 13¾ | Seneca Oil | | 4 |
| Green Mt. Coal | 4¾ | 5 | Franklin Oil | | 1 |
| N. Carbondale | 2 | 3 | Howe's Eddy Oil | | 1¾ |
| New Creek | | 1 | Pope Farm Oil | | 1¾ |
| Feeder Dam Coal | | 1 | Densmore | | 8¾ |
| Clinton Coal | | ¾ | Dalzell Oil | | 9¾ |
| Butler Coal | 14 | | McElheny | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Diamond Coal | 20 | 20 | Roberts Oil | | 3¾ |
| Swatara | | 10 | Olmstead | | 3¾ |
| Mingo | 10½ | 10¾ | Noble & Delamater | | 9 |
| Penn Mining | 21 | 22 | Hibbard | | 3¾ |
| Connecticut | | ¼ | Story Farm | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| Keystone Zinc | 2 | 2¾ | Bruner | | 2¾ |
| Excelsior Oil | | 1¾ | Egbert | | 5 |
| Ble Tank | 2¾ | 2¾ | Hope Island | | 1¾ |
| Continental | | 7¾ | Allegheny River | | 1¾ |
| Farrell | | 2 | Curtin | 11 | 11 |
| Oil Creek | 6 | 6¼ | Bull Creek | 4¾ | 5 |
| Maple Shade Oil | | 43¾ | Germania | | 1¾ |
| McClintock Oil | 6¾ | 6¾ | Corn Planter | | 8¾ |
| Perry Oil | 3¾ | 4 | Briggs | 3¾ | 4¾ |
| Mineral Oil | | 3 | Rock Oil | | 5 |
| Keystone Oil | 2¾ | 2¾ | Sch. Oil Co. | | 4¾ |

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9½ A. M. | 241 | 12 M. | 244½ |
| 11 A. M. | 245 | 1 P. M. | 241 |

Market active.

—The following are the inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending November 10:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Half barrels superfine | 721 |
| Barrels superfine | 11,644 |
| " middlings | 7 |
| " Rye Flour | 42 |
| " Corn Meal | 112 |
| " condemned | 22 |
| Total | 12,548 |

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 12,860 |
| Wheat, bushels | 51,100 |
| Corn, " | 19,700 |
| Oats, " | 32,600 |

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port during the past week:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude, bbls. | 1775 |
| Refined, bbls. | 2530 |

## PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, November 11.—The market is poorly supplied with Bark, and No. 1 Quercitron is in demand at $45 ℔ ton.

There is very little Cloverseed here, and it is taken at $12@12·50 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is quiet, and without change. There is a better feeling, and rather more doing in Flaxseed; it is worth $3·40@3·45 ℔ bushel.

In Cotton there is but little movement; sales are making in a small way at $1·40.

Provisions are quiet at about former rates.

The receipts of Flour still continue extremely light, and the stocks now in the hands of holders are reduced to a comparatively low figure. The market is firm, with but little doing in the way of sales. The demand for export is limited to 1400@1500 barrels extra family at $11·75@13·00; and 400 barrels Broad Street Mills on private terms. The sales for home use range from $9·75 for superfine up to $13 for fancy brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet.

There is a moderate inquiry for Wheat, but very little coming forward; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·55@2·60; and Southern at $2·62; white ranges from $2·75 to $2·85. There is very little Corn here; yellow sells at $1·78. Rye sells in a small way at $1·78. Oats meet with a fair demand at 85@86c. Barley sells at $1·90. No sales of Malt have been reported.

Whisky continues in moderate request at $1·77@1·78 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and $1·76 for Drudge.

# Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

## MR. LINCOLN'S LATEST SPEECH.

In his brief address last evening, Mr. Lincoln, with his habitual quiet force, referred to a fact which has not been appreciated by the people who accomplished it. The fact is, that of a people's government sustaining a national election in the midst of a great civil war. Before Tuesday last this had not been proved to be possible. The strongest test had not yet been applied to the strength and durability of our institutions. The premises upon which the argument of the Republic was built had not yet been so logically followed out as to close the mouth of a captious world. The eyes of monarchical governments surveyed us through the colored glasses of their prejudices and interests, and our history hitherto had not induced them to view us in the clear, cold light of truth.

Since we commenced existence as a nation, we have answered a good many questions of universal, because of human, interest. The last question, to which we are giving an answer in the affirmative, that is to last forever, is whether we are strong enough to maintain our existence in the midst of great emergencies. And this is a question whose determination embraces such stupendous results, that those who propound it may well look on with dismay whilst we resolve it. It embraces all the great issues which are involved in the small word "freedom." It is a question which has echoed long over the world, but whose echoes are being caught and silenced by our consistent reply.

The solid facts which Mr. Lincoln argues upon with such simplicity and straightforwardness, render more defined the lineaments of that prospective picture which even the least unimaginative Union man loves to look upon. They suggest a period to which we are certainly advancing, when the ancient land which flowed with metaphorical milk and honey shall become a present reality. Every vote which has been cast for Mr. Lincoln is good seed sown in good ground. His short speech of last evening gives us his own sensible views of his own position.

## THE DYING DEMOCRACY.

The New York *Daily News* of yesterday has a double-leaded article which bewails the "desertion of their principle" by the Democracy, and attempts to teach the lesson of the election. It proposes to go on a different tack for the future, and it points out, with all the perspicuity of defeat, where lie the causes of failure in the past. Brilliant essayists have before this written essays in paragraphs as melodious as the hexameter, as to the art of growing old gracefully. The New York *Daily News* is teaching its compeers how to expire with ease, and yet in attitude. But here is the article itself:—

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been re-elected to the "Presidency. We will not question whether the "extraordinary resources for corruption that are "under his control have or have not purchased a "verdict that is not sincere. We have to do now "with the fact that he is re-elected, and it is for "the defeated party to consider wherein they were "deficient in the elements of success, and to be "guided by their experience in their future political action.

"The Democracy deserted their principle, and "they now realize the fatal consequence. The "bitter fruit of their apostacy is at their lips, and "its ashes is a just penance for their breach of "faith. Let them profit by the lesson. Henceforward let them banish the word expediency "from their political lexicon. It has been their "curse in every issue presented to the people since "the commencement of this war, and it defeated "them on Tuesday last. From this time forward let War Democracy be shunned as the "pestilence, and never more be permitted to exert "its paralyzing influence upon the counsels of the "party it has betrayed and ruined.

"The War Democrats have made the final trial "of their experiment, and they have failed. But "it is not failure alone that they have to answer "for. They have left a stain upon the Democratic record. They have dishonored the standard "that, by a contemptible fraud, they lured into "an ambuscade where its truest defenders could "not in conscience and consistency follow to its "rescue. They have caused the Democratic party "this day to stand before their country disgraced "with the brand of renegades, and wearing the "damning proofs of treachery towards their own "Convention and their time-honored principles. "They have established the precedent of insubordination to party discipline, and have attached "the character of inconstancy to an organization "that, before they poisoned its system, had been "true to itself throughout a half century of political supremacy. They have had their day, and "a sad one it has been to the Republic.

"But even the errors of the past have their "value as the instructors of the future. Let us "now commence the task of party reorganization. The War Democracy is in the dust—there "let it stay. Perish the sentiment and the name, "and let it only live as a warning to the memory "of the mischief it has wrought. Let us turn "again to the doctrines of JEFFERSON and abide "by them as faithfully as did those staunch "Democrats of other days, who, in the name of "those doctrines, conquered until the word Democracy became a synonym for victory. This "campaign was fought without one principle that "was familiar to Democrats to kindle the ardor "of the masses.

"The issue presented to the people was simply "to determine who should conduct for the next "four years a war that is against nature and "against republicanism. It was an insult to the "intelligence of the people to presume that they "did not realize that the issue should have been "purely between peace and war. A false issue "was thrust upon them, and, as a natural "sequence, the party wielding power and controlling patronage swept the field.

"The Democracy know to-day that they have "taken the wrong path; let them retrace their "steps. Cut adrift, now and forever, from every-"thing that has the taint of War Democracy. "Let it be held an unclean thing, forbidden "within the camp. Crush it beneath the heel, as "you would the serpent whose nature it partakes "of. Let the people understand that the Democratic party owns a principle and has the "courage to stand by it. The masses will rally "fast enough when they read upon the Democratic banner the familiar blazonry of old. Let "them know that there is a party that dare "uphold the doctrine of State Sovereignty, that "dare oppose centralization, that dare openly advocate the peace that the Republic yearns for, "that dare believe and assert that the armed "coercion of States is not republicanism; and "the popular voice will support that party, in "despite of the power and patronage of a War "Administration."

The *Journal of Commerce* is following its example. It "bows to the verdict," although it laments the result. It says:—"We "must leave the arrangement of the ship of "state in the hands of those chosen to guide "her course; and, whatever be our opinions or "our fears, it is absolutely necessary, under "present circumstances, to cease urging our "advice, or importuning those who differ "from us to change their views." This reads well. It is left to the Republican party to grow old gracefully,—may its shadow never grow less!—whilst Democracy, like "Error, wounded, dies amongst her worshippers."

The *Journal of Commerce*, too, has made up its mind to retire from politics, and expend its influence upon the well being of commerce. This change of policy is initiated in a graceful and unembarrassed manner, and will doubtless win its reward.

## THE NEWS OF OUR ELECTION IN "DIXIE."

The election here has passed and gone, and has caused hardly a ripple on the surface of affairs. The world still moves on as placidly as before, and we may hope that in a little while the cause of this Government will become the cause of all the people without distinction of party. It was pretty well understood before the election took place that the war in any event was to be prosecuted vigorously for the restoration of the Union; and in that respect, at least, it could make but little difference whether ABRAHAM LINCOLN or GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN was placed in power at Washington for the next four years. The majority of the people, however, seem to have preferred to continue in office the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, and it is but fair to infer that they also preferred Mr. LINCOLN's war policy to that of General MCCLELLAN and his party.

In view, then, of the situation, it would appear to be the plain interest of all loyal citizens to co-operate with the Administration in carrying on the war with that energy and efficiency which are necessary to push it to the speediest possible conclusion; and as popular unanimity in that effort is an important, if not actually indispensable, condition of success, the men of the loyal States should at once combine to accomplish that end which all must or should desire.

Even the Unconditional Peace party ought to unite with the friends of the Administration in pressing hostilities with vigor, because as the people have decreed, that the war shall go forward until the Rebellion is subdued, the more vigorously and effectively the enemy is driven to the wall, the sooner peace will be achieved on the only basis on which the North will permit it to be concluded.

The effect on the South of the election here is a subject for curious speculation. If, as the Democrats alleged, the Rebels were really solicitous for the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, they have got their wish, though we never could see how they were to be benefited by the continuation at Washington of a war policy which allowed them no reasonable hope of pacification except on the condition of their abandoning every distinct and avowed object for which they seceded from the Union and commenced a war on the National Government. It is much more probable that the Rebels were anxious for the success of that party in the North which proposed to treat with Mr. DAVIS as regards the terms of a peace, and to give him and his armies the advantage of an indefinite armistice to recruit their strength for a renewal of the war in the event of a failure of the contemplated negotiations.

There is reason to believe that peace never would have been agreed upon in convention, except on the basis of Southern independence, though the Rebels would have gained a great deal by the "cessation of hostilities" that would have been a preliminary and contemporaneous incident of the process of negotiating for an amicable settlement of the difficulties in dispute. They may, and probably will, affect to rejoice over the issue of our recent election, in order to keep up a show of courage and confidence in their desperate cause; but no sensible man in this section of the country can believe for one moment that the news of the triumph of the Republican and Union party here will fail to excite a general feeling of disappointment in the entire Southern country outside of our military lines, and fill the minds of the disloyal people of that region with gloom and dismay. They will realize that the fiat of uncompromising war has gone forth against them, and that their doom is decreed.

## AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

Such is the constitution of human society, that one man must have a superiority over another. It may not be a political superiority, or governmental regulation may be able to prevent such; but still there will remain a social distinction. Such a distinction may not arise from individual superiority, intellect, or power, but some false basis may be selected.

In Europe birth is the criterion according to which society is divided; in India *caste* is the standard of division; while in America, "where all men are born free and equal," we have adopted a most arbitrary and unnatural standard, and *wealth* is the distinction according to which society is separated into classes. Money, therefore, is the foundation of our "first families," and the basis of our aristocracy.

This select class has undergone two most decided changes—revolutions as complete as that which deprived CHARLES I of his crown.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Revolutionary War there commenced a series of large mercantile transactions, from which great gain accrued, and wealth rolled into our merchants' coffers. Hence they became aristocratic. Suddenly acquired fortune lifts the position of the possessor without raising himself; hence he brings up with him all the vices and depravities of lower life. Arrogance and insolence take the place of a proper appreciation of the value of money. Thus arose the famous "codfish aristocracy," which continued its rule until the commencement of our present civil war. This reign extended through about sixty-five years.

With the vast armies which were called into existence by the attempt upon our nation's life came great contracts for subsistence of our gallant sons, and those who got these contracts accumulated great and sudden gains. The hod-carrier of to-day drives his carriage and pair to-morrow. The washerwoman of yesterday is the jewelled lady of to-day. All things are changed; our people are continually "going up and coming down." We all know the ridicule which is heaped upon the "shoddy aristocracy." How with their flashy jewels, purple handkerchiefs, and numerous extravagances, they have rendered themselves more than ridiculous. The frauds which have been the means of achieving the fortunes of so many, have made the name of "shoddy" a term of scorn and opprobrium. The "codfish aristocracy" was a term of ridicule; "shoddy" implies a crime. Such is the conventional acceptance of the words. Whether just or not, posterity must decide.

We do not think we hazard our reputation for "double-sight" when we predict that in a few years there will arise a set called "aristocratic," who will surpass in bombast, vulgarity, and bad taste any which have preceded it, and completely throw the "shoddy" of the present day into the shade. For the sake of perspicuity we will call them "Petrolia." The discovery of the vast living wells of oil upon a soil previously considered the most God-forsaken in our State, has raised those who before were among the poorest of our citizens to be the wealthiest. Their receipts are fabulous. We have heard of one man who, before these grand discoveries, was obliged to row a boat to keep himself alive, as his farm alone could not support him, now has an income of four thousand dollars a day. We cannot vouch for the exactness of the account, but the truth is the same. Men who were a few years ago poor, and among the roughest in our population, have suddenly acquired immense wealth, without any corresponding increase of good-breeding. Here, then, have we the purest essence of "flunkyism."

## A SLANDER ON OUR POLICE.

Mr. FREDERICK C. BRIGHTLY, who misrepresents the Twenty-second Ward in Select Council, distinguished himself yesterday by a slander upon our excellent police force, which is as false in fact as it is malicious in conception. His language is reported in the morning papers as follows:—

"The bill offering a reward of five hundred "dollars for the arrest of the murderer of JAMES "CAMPBELL, by some one in the late Democratic "procession, was called up.

"Mr. BRIGHTLY said that it was too late to "make this offer now. It was understood before "the inquest was held that a policeman did the "murder. The policemen had raised up the "thieves and [illegible] out of the streets to "clear them of the charge and fix it elsewhere.

"Mr. GINNODO said he couldn't sit in his place "and listen to so flagrant a libel, not only upon "the witnesses who testified before the Coroner, "but upon the Coroner's jury, who rendered a "verdict that CAMPBELL was killed by some "person in the Democratic procession. The "speaker knew that there was nowhere a superior "force of men to those in charge of Chesnut "street. Mr. GINNODO severely reproved Mr. "BRIGHTLY.

"Mr. BRIGHTLY maintained that the people "who keep late hours in the streets are at the "mercy of the policemen, and that they can do "with them what they please.

"Mr. ZANE wanted to know if Mr. BRIGHTLY "intended to stigmatize the Coroner's jury as a "packed jury?

"The bill then passed."

The citizens of Philadelphia owe a debt of gratitude to Mayor HENRY and our entire police organization for the preservation of domestic peace and tranquillity during a season of unusual tendency to turbulence and tumult. Our local reports have teemed with cases of disorder, which, though small in themselves, would have ripened into riots and outbreaks, were it not for the courageous deportment, tempered with prudence and tact, of our police force, which is insignificant in numbers compared with our immense population. Messrs. GINNODO and ZANE deserve credit for their prompt defense of our police against the unjust and ungenerous imputations of Mr. BRIGHTLY.

The member from the Twenty-second has lowered the dignity of his civic position by unworthy assaults upon a meritorious class of our citizens, who have been at their posts with unwearied constancy, both day and night, for months past.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.—Five thousand Union prisoners, who have suffered every degree of starvation and every indignity, at Savannah, being robbed of everything, are expected at Annapolis to-morrow. The Agent of the Christian Commission there telegraphs for large supplies of shirts (old shirts preferred), drawers, slippers, dressing gowns, oranges, lemons, apples, &c. Let every loyal household promptly send to No. 11 Bank street, a bundle or a box of these necessaries, or money to buy them. Any sent to-day or to-morrow will be in time.

—The journals of Moravia state that the Government of that province has decided that widows who pay taxes have a right to vote in municipal elections.

**Major-General Napoleon S. T. Dana.**

This distinguished officer has been appointed to the command of the 16th Army Corps, and in General Orders No. 45, dated headquarters, Vicksburg, October 24, announces the following personal and Corps Staff:—

G. H. Dana, A. D. C.
E. L. Sprost, A. D. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Harris, A. A. G.
Lieutenant C. H. Townsend, A. A. A. G.
Major Charles Mann, Assistant Chief of Artillery.
Captain G. A. William, Commissary of Musters.
A. B. Campbell, Medical Director.
Major J. O. Pierce, A. A. G. and Judge Advocate.

## PERSONAL NOTICES.

*From the latest Richmond papers received.*

☞ THE OFFICER COMMANDING FORT DELAWARE will please inform the friends of Colonel E. V. Jones, of Middlesex county, Virginia, whether the rumor of his death is correct or not. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his anxious friends, whom you will greatly oblige. J. M. A. B.

☞ WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.—Any information of Lieutenant James M. Chestnut, Company A, 51st Regiment North Carolina troops, Clingman's Brigade, who was supposed to be mortally wounded and in the hands of the enemy at Fort Delaware, in the attack on Fort Harrison, September 30, 1864, will be thankfully received. G. M. C.

☞ NOVEMBER 7, 1864.—TO PAT MASON, PHILADELPHIA:—I have had no intelligence from you for several weeks. I feel very anxious about my sister Mary; say to her that her presence here would be a source of very great gratification to us all. Tell her to use every effort to join us as speedily as possible. We are all well. H. CORNELIOUS, Eighteenth street, Richmond.

## MARRIED.

CLARK—MOORE.—November 10th, 1864, at the residence of Thomas N. Penrose, Esq., N. E. corner Twentieth and Lombard streets, by Rev. Edward S. Marks, DANIEL CLARK, Esq., of Millville, N. J., to Miss ELLEN H. MOORE, of Philadelphia.

FIELDING—STONE.—On Thursday morning, 10th instant, by Rev. Dr. Furness, MANTLE FIELDING, of New York, to ANNE M., daughter of the late John Stone, of Philadelphia.

HARDCASTLE—FLICK.—On the 9th instant, by Rev. William Barns, Mr. JOHN THOMAS HARDCASTLE to Miss MARY FLICK, all of Philadelphia City.

MARKS—MOSS.—On Thursday, 10th instant, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., JAMES F. MARKS to CECELIA MOSS. No cards.

TEVIS—FLORANCE.—On Thursday, November 10th, Colonel C. CARROLL TEVIS, of Philadelphia, to BLANCHE, daughter of Jacob Florance, of this city.

YOUNG—PATTERSON.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. H. C. Fish, D. D., HENRY F. YOUNG, of this city, and SUSIE A., daughter of John Patterson, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

## DIED.

BEAUMONT.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. MARY M. BEAUMONT, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. R. Garrett, No. 1736 Wylie street, on Saturday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BIRD.—On the 9th instant, REBECCA F. BIRD, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of S. A. Harrison, Hamilton Terrace, West Philadelphia, on Saturday the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock.

CARNEY.—On the 15th day of June, 1864, BERFORD CARNEY, in his 21st year, in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Holmesburg, Twenty-third Ward, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. The officers and soldiers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

FIELD.—Died, on Thursday, the 10th instant, CATHARINE WHITE FIELD, widow of the late Charles Field, [illegible]

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1315 West [illegible]

FOLEY.—On the 9th instant, after a short illness, Miss MARY E. FOLEY, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 704 Race street, on Saturday, 12th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

GUILLOU.—On Thursday, 10th of November, in the 8th year of his age, CHARLES DESCOLLINES, son of Victor Guillou.

LEE.—On the 8th instant, WILLIAM JAMES, son of John H. and Martha H. Lee, aged 3 years.

It seems so strange that Willie's dead;
That we'll meet on earth no more;
That voice we loved so much has fled
Beyond the happy shore.

May the sun shine brightly
And the storm fall lightly
On our dear one's grave.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2023 Wood street, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock.

HAMERSLEY.—Suddenly, September 10, 1864, in Centre Township, Camden county, N. J., ELIZABETH A. HAMERSLEY, in the 21st year of her age.

MAGILL.—On the 8th of November, Mrs. MARY MAGILL, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, George Patchel, No. 415 S. Twentieth street, below Pine street, on Sunday afternoon next, 13th, at 2 o'clock.

ORMSBY.—On the 9th instant, CATHARINE, wife of George Ormsby, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 517 Bedford street, below Ninth, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Service at St. Paul's Church; interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 6th instant, of wounds received near Petersburg, on the 27th ultimo, Major WM. F. SMITH, of the First Regiment Delaware Volunteers, in the 23d year of his age, son of John W. and Sarah Smith, of Dover, Del., formerly of this city.

SULGER.—On Thursday, 10th instant, in the 7th year of his age, JACOB PAUL, son of Isaac and Sarah Sulger.

ZIMMERLING.—Suddenly, on the 8th inst., CHARLES ZIMMERLING, Sr., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Green street, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

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C A R D.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

## BUSINESS ITEMS.

**"Well, well. I'm becoming Bald, and** can't help it," is frequently expressed by those whose hair is leaving them. Now this is all a mistake. Jayne's Hair Tonic, faithfully applied, will preserve the hair from falling off, remove all dirt and dandruff, prevent premature grayness, cure eruptive diseases of the scalp, and by its continued use reclothe the head with new and beautiful hair. Prepared only by DR. D. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 Chesnut street.

**Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh,** Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the surest success by Dr. Von Moschzisker, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

**Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.**

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**Bargains in Clothing.**

Bargains in Clothing.
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At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

**Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.**—The purest old Port, Sherry, and Madeira Wines, Also, fine old Brandies, for medicinal purposes. Constantly on hand, by DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets.

**Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public** are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs—only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

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Educational Publishers & Booksellers,

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FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT of

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,

SANSOM STREET HALL,

SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-8

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. BARNEY [illegible] vs. JOHN L. WILSON. Vend. ex., June T. 1864, No. 128. The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the fund produced by the sheriff's sale, under the above writ, of all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the S. E. corner of Fourth and Wharton streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Wharton street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth northward along Fourth street and between parallel lines at right angles to Wharton street 45 feet 9 inches to an alley 2 feet 6 inches wide, leading eastward from said Fourth street, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the 21st of November, at 4 P. M., at his office, No. 127 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

11-5-10t E. R. THORP, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia. Estate of MICHAEL [illegible], deceased. Notice is hereby given that the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition, and an appraisement of personal estate which she claims to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the Court will approve the same on Friday, November 18, 1864, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

HENRY A. PFEIFFER, Attorney for Sarah Crispe.

11-11-fmw4t*

PULPIT FOR SALE, NEARLY NEW, AT Second-hand Depot, SEVENTH, above Thompson Street. [11-2-6t] NATHAN W. ELLIS.

E L E C T R I C I T Y.

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

TO THE DISEASED.

DR. BROWN cures all acute and chronic diseases by special guarantee, when desired by the patient, at 2nd 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure no charge is made. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED OF PHILADELPHIA.

DR. BROWN will visit and treat patients at their residences in the city. [illegible]

We have treated many Acute Diseases after all other remedies had failed.

PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES,

LECTURER.

Medical men, and others desirous of a knowledge of this discovery will be qualified to use the discovery in all applications of Electricity for the cure of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Professor BOLLES has qualified over [illegible] physicians who use Electricity as a specialty.

Wonderful cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, performed at No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Read the following:—

I have been a great sufferer for the last twelve years, which was contracted from a disease I took in California gold mines, by great exposure to cold by working in the water; nearly lost my life from inflammation of the lungs; had several attacks. After I returned to this city I had several particular attacks here, some of acute inflammation upon the lungs; was treated by the most eminent medical men; but the cause of my difficulty remained unmoved. No medical man has been able to do me any permanent good by medical treatment. About three weeks ago, I had a most severe attack of inflammation upon the lungs; my sufferings were indescribable. I received medical treatment, which seemed to be unavailing, and I seemed rapidly sinking in the arms of death, when I consented to see J. J. Baily, No. 216 Market street, who had been cured by Professor Bolles, of No. 1220 Walnut street. Mr. Baily advised me to see Professor Bolles at once, which I did, and in ten minutes (as strange as it may appear) I was perfectly free from my sufferings. At the time Professor Bolles treated me I was suffering with the most severe spasmodic cough, without any expectoration. It seemed I could not live an hour. He has treated me four times since, and I am perfectly relieved. This cure to me is still a wonder of wonders. No shocks given; all was pleasant and agreeable.

I would cheerfully invite all the sick to avail themselves of this new practice. I shall ever feel thankful to Mr. J. J. Baily for informing me where I could be cured.

JUDAH LEVY,
No. 314 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

This is a loss of balance of the two positive and negative forces of Electricity. The polarity of the nerves going from the cerebellum to the stomach being lost and the supply of Electricity from the brain being diminished, therefore the stomach is left minus or negative. The organ cannot perform its legitimate functions properly, and Dyspepsia is the result. Read the following:—

MOUNT PLEASANT,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, Pa., August 10, 1863.

In the spring of 1862 I was taken with a constant pain and uneasiness in my stomach, which gradually increased until November. At this time an eminent Allopathic Physician was called in, who pronounced the disease Dyspepsia. Medicine was prescribed, but failed to cure the disease. I sent to Philadelphia and procured a box of a celebrated Dyspepsia medicine, advertised in the papers. After using that I experienced no relief. The disease continued growing worse, until March, 1863, when, hearing of the wonderful cures performed by means of Electricity, I concluded to have it applied, and to my surprise, after about twelve treatments, applied by Dr. Brown, was entirely cured, and continue so to this day.

M. BROWN.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1864.

Dr. P. Shadd, Electrician, &c.:—

Dear Sir:—Permit me to express in this informal manner my appreciation of your high professional ability, as exemplified to your attention to me personally, while connected with Dr. Chamberlain, of this city, now with Dr. Brown, at No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia. My disease was one of long standing, and difficult to detect as difficult to treat, and I assure you, that having been under the treatment of several physicians before I came to you, none were able, or if able, they failed to treat me with even a moderate degree of success. It remained for you, by your skill, to detect my difficulties, and by your careful and faithful treatment of me, to place me on the road to perfect health.

Accept, dear sir, my warmest thanks for your attentions, and my high estimate of your skill in the application of Electricity as a method of cure.

Yours, respectfully, CYRUS COMMINGS.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

September 28, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, Richmond, No. 29.

This is to certify that about three years ago I was taken with a disease which the physicians called Consumption. I had a cough, hoarseness, spit blood, and became very much reduced. Was under the care of five physicians, and have taken a great deal of medicine without relief. In this condition I called on Dr. Brown, 1220 Walnut street. After an electrical examination was pronounced curable; and, under the skilful treatment of Dr. Beckwith, operator and physician in Dr. Brown's establishment, am nearly relieved of disease, and expect, after a few more treatments, to be entirely restored to health. I recommend all afflicted to go to No. 1220 Walnut street.

SALAMUS MAY.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1864.

Dr. W. B. Brown:—

I had been afflicted with Rheumatism since April last very severely, it extending over the entire body, causing the most excruciating suffering. For several months was under the best medical care, but grew no better, and finally gave you a call and placed myself under the care of Mrs. S. A. Fulton, female operator of your establishment. In two weeks I was relieved of all pain, and am now perfectly well. I gladly recommend all ladies suffering to her kind care.

Mrs. W. E. BOWMAN, West Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

In addition to the above, the diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, that have been treated and witnessed our treatment as cured, at No. 1220 Walnut street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, Philadelphia.

A. Pleasanton, Major-General, St. Louis.

[illegible]

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTION,

ESTABLISHED FIVE YEARS AGO.

Prof. C. H. BOLLES, Lecturer.

PHYSICIANS:

W. B. BROWN, M. D.,
P. SHEDD, M. D.,
S. W. BECKWITH, M. D., and
Mrs. S. A. FULTON.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the Ladies' Department.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Address all letters to

Dr. W. B. BROWN,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

11 11 2t PHILADELPHIA.

L A T E S T.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1864, On Marine and Inland Risks | $[illegible] | |
| On Fire Risks | [illegible] | $[illegible] |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863 | | 254,472 41 |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864.— On Marine and Inland Risks | $[illegible] | |
| On Fire Risks | [illegible] | $[illegible] |
| Interest during same period—Salvages, &c. | | 75,592 60 |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:— Marine and Inland Navigation Losses | $[illegible] | |
| Fire Losses | [illegible] | |
| Return Premiums | [illegible] | |
| Re-insurances | [illegible] | |
| Agency Charges | [illegible] | |
| Advertising, Printing, &c. | [illegible] | |
| Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Federal Stamps, &c. | [illegible] | |
| Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | | $[illegible] |

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1864.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States Five Per Cent Loan, 1871 | $100,000 00 |
| 111,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 118,715 00 |
| 75,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 5-20s | 75,562 50 |
| 100,000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan | 91,305 00 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 55,810 00 |
| 120,600 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan | 122,500 37 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds | 22,000 00 |
| 50,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds | 53,250 00 |
| 15,000 | 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia | 15,300 00 |
| 8,500 | 150 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 9,100 00 |
| 2,000 | 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,050 00 |
| 40,600 | United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness | 40,125 00 |
| 20,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 12,000 00 |
| 128,700 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured | 128,700 00 |
| $869,250 | Par. Cost, $842,120 50. Market Value | $857,627 87 |
| | Real Estate | 36,000 00 |
| | Bills receivable for Insurance made | 119,350 42 |
| | Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 28,793 74 |
| | Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $[illegible]. Estimated Value | 2,[illegible] 00 |
| | Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days' call $100,000 00 | |
| | Cash in Banks 58,134 03 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 557 96 | |
| | | 158,692 49 |
| | | $1,201,[illegible] 02 |

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | J. F. Penniston, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Henry Sloan, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | William G. Boulton, |
| John R. Penrose, | Edward Darlington, |
| James Traquair, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| George G. Leiper, | John B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| Hugh Craig, | A. B. Berger, do |
| Robert Burton. | |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11-11-6m

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN Liberties, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1864. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11-10-6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

☞ NOTICE.—GILFILLAN OIL COMPANY of Pennsylvania.—The Office of the Company is now located at No. 109 WALNUT Street.

J. C. FRYER,
11-8-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after 18th inst.

Powers of attorney for collection of dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11-4-1m Treasurer.

OAK BALL OIL COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER, 1364.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT.
HECTOR TYNDALE.

TREASURER.
HENRY E. SIMPSON.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY CARSON,
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
WILLIAM ANSPACH,
JAMES C. FISHER,
J. C. FRYER.

The lands of this Company, four hundred and sixty (460) acres in fee simple, lie between Oil Creek and the Allegheny River, with one producing well and others now being bored.

For particulars and prospectus, as for subscriptions, apply to

J. C. FRYER,

11-11-6t No. 118 CHESNUT STREET.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH.

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE,

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos, which have received the highest premiums of all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and [illegible] and Europe.

We are satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers, we pride ourselves on having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been floated into this market through the agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these agents rarely seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers' perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, whose at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufacture certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no guarantee of the instrument he sells is made of the maker, and the purchaser runs the risk. We, on the other hand, are the manufacturers, are held responsible, and [illegible] the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to ours when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so; whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and who promptly give their attention, and the pianos are made in a workmanlike manner.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our present improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments now possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and produce the best much less, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO,

11-8-wmf1t No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.
PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, so soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be; in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1856. [P. L. 264.]

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates heretofore have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for reimbursing the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June, in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas-light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION.
Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

10-31-4w

☞ ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZENS' Clothing Embroidered, Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10 3 3m No. 10 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, November 9, 1864.—The Pamphlet Laws for the last session can be had at this office. HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

11-4

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

By GEORGE J. BOYD, Broker,

10-26-2m THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW

INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from FINEST LEAF,

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at

HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 811 CHESNUT STREET,
[8-4-6m] opposite State House.

# Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

## SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

**Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.**

### THE PRESIDENT AND THE OPPOSITION.

*From the Times.*

The body of the Opposition accept the decision in favor of President Lincoln with a cheerful acquiescence. Some of their newspapers are full of spite; but, apparently, this has little effect. The great mass of those who voted for General McClellan both recognize and respect the will of the majority, and yield with thorough good grace and good nature.

This is an excellent sign. It betokens that the late political excitements will not settle down into rancor and malignity, out of which grow faction and sedition; but will disappear into a proud and generous solicitude for the success of the Government. If this, indeed, becomes the real [illegible] of the Democratic masses, their leaders, in spite of themselves, will have to conform to it. Factious management never can work successfully except with congenial material.

Certainly every sound reason prescribes that all mere partisan opposition to President Lincoln should now be discontinued. The success of his administration for the next four years is inseparable from the success of the Government; for, during that period, the one is the embodiment of the other. If President Lincoln fails, the Government itself will fall into ruin. It is thus the interest of all good men, who value the Government, to strengthen the hands of Mr. Lincoln in administering it wisely and successfully. But to do this he must be treated fairly; nay, generously.

The fault-finding spirit must be abandoned. We don't ask for Mr. Lincoln any exemption from friendly criticism. He needs it, and would doubtless profit by it, like any other true man invested with such heavy responsibilities. We have seldom had a President who had so great a respect for intelligent public opinion as President Lincoln; and he would be the last man to deprecate any discussion upon his administrative acts, calculated to develop that opinion.

Such discussion, conducted in a true public spirit, instead of a narrow party spirit, would every way go to strengthen, instead of weaken, his power to carry the country safely through its dangers. Instead of breeding faction, it would only stimulate a large-hearted, generous devotion to the common cause, and would impress upon the South, as nothing else could, that the North was animated with one patriotic purpose. If the South were once thoroughly satisfied of this, its moral effect in furnishing resistance would be of incalculable value.

We fear that many of the honest supporters of General McClellan have contracted the idea that President Lincoln is wedded to the war policy by malice towards the South. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is not a man in the Democratic party less disposed to humiliate and injure the South needlessly than Abraham Lincoln. He has no object but to restore the South to the observance of its constitutional duties. He would not continue the war an instant after that observance was once gained; and surely in that observance there would be nothing humiliating, nothing injurious, for it is precisely the same civil condition in which the North finds its prosperity and glory.

Undoubtedly this "Democratic" belief that Mr. Lincoln has an implacable spirit against the South, comes in a great measure from the tremendous blows dealt its favorite institution. But these blows were only a part of the war. The Emancipation Proclamation was just as much designed to be a piece of military policy, for the more speedy overthrow of the Rebellion, as was the blockade of the Southern coast, or any of the actual movements in the field. It is useless to discuss whether this design was realized or not.

It is enough to know that the whole question of the final disposal of slavery will be removed from the military to the civil domain by the resolution of the Baltimore platform in favor of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting slavery, and that the new Congress, which meets at the close of next year, will authorize the State Legislatures to take definitive action upon the subject. The people, through their immediate representatives, will then have the opportunity to settle the matter forever, in a way the constitutionality of which cannot be doubted. The question being remitted to that final appeal, there can be no good reason for quarreling with President Lincoln concerning slavery.

Nor ought any dislike or distrust of any particular portion of the Union party to prejudice honest Democrats against President Lincoln. All portions of the Union party, of every shade of sentiment, have given him the same cordial support. He is trammeled by no personal or sectional obligations. He owes nothing but to the people who have given him their confidence, and is just as free to follow the promptings of his own judgment and conscience as was Washington himself. We believe that he thoroughly appreciates this, and that he will act with complete independence, and an absolute singleness of purpose, for the good of the country, as the President of the people, and not as the mere head of a party.

This will be nothing new with him. He always has acted in that spirit, but has been subject to the unjust suspicion that he was seeking a re-election. There is no longer a chance for imputing to him any selfish end; and the real spirit which moves him will now become more manifest than ever. We earnestly trust that all the better portion of his former opponents will recognize it, and be prepared to meet it with the same thorough devotion to the country. If all men who wish to restore the Union will but cordially and faithfully work together in sustaining President Lincoln in overcoming the military strength of the Rebellion, and afterwards bringing back the Southern people to a just and equal and honorable position in the Union, his new Administration will not close before the whole land, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the St. Johns to the Rio Grande, will rejoice in a concord it has not known for a generation.

### JEFFERSON DAVIS' TALK.

*From the Tribune.*

The Rebel Congress met in Richmond on Monday, and received the usual address from Mr. Jefferson Davis, which we elsewhere copy. It is a rather mild document, Mr. Davis having apparently recovered from the frenzy of frankness into which he fell on his late Southern tour. At present he wears a face of cheerfulness, and whistles with shrill good spirits through three columns or so of a dingily printed Richmond paper.

He rejoices, as he has reason, over successes in the trans-Mississippi Department; the reconquest and for some time permanent occupation of Texas, great part of Arkansas, and nearly all Louisiana. On this side of the great river there is less to boast of; but the repossession of parts of Mississippi, Northern Alabama, and Western Tennessee, is rather loosely affirmed. It is alleged that all incursions upon the seaboard have been prevented, save at Mobile; that Grant has only tried for four months to take Petersburg; that Sheridan had to burn the Shenandoah valley, because he could not hold it; that the capture of Atlanta has proved a barren success to Sherman.

Mr. Davis considers that the small results obtained by the possession of Atlanta ought to convince the Southern people that no place is of much real military importance, and he soberly seeks to persuade them that even Richmond may be surrendered cheerfully. "There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can do more than protract the exhaustion of the North." It would seem Mr. Davis desires to anticipate the effect of expected losses of these places.

It is complained that foreign Powers are still neglectful to recognize the Confederacy. Historical suggestions for their enlightenment, precedents which prove that France and England might recognize if they would, Mr. Davis is not sparing of.

A brief view is given of Rebel finances, which we still further condense as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts for the [illegible] quarters ending 30th September, 1864 | $415,191,550 |
| Balance in Treasury 1st April, 1864 | [illegible] |
| Total | $439,424,[illegible] |
| Applied to extinguishment of public debt [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Expenditures in six months | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] |
| Balance in Treasury October 1, 1864 | [illegible] |
| Whole debt | 1,147,970,208 |
| Amount of appropriations for six months ending June 30, 1865 | [illegible] |
| Which it is thought may be said out of balance of unexpended appropriations to January 1, 1865, viz. | $67,[illegible] |

Concerning which rose-colored exhibit of economy in expenses, it is only necessary to remark that the Rebel War Department has found it cheap and profitable to supply itself mainly by wholesale stealing, and has, therefore, little use for cash to pay accruing bills. A scheme is submitted for giving value to the outstanding Treasury notes, so called, of the Rebel Government, but we leave the consideration of that to the comic journals.

Touching the conduct of the war, Mr. Davis is of the opinion that too many men are still exempted from the conscription, that a general militia law is needed—though under the central system of Richmond it is difficult to see what is left to be included in militia, unless it be the women of the Southern States—and that further consolidation of depleted regiments should be effected. Military supplies and provisions are declared to be abundant.

The treatment of prisoners is adverted to, and this man has the effrontery to repeat the lie that Rebels in our hands suffer from want of adequate food, clothing, and fuel, but not even he has the effrontery to deny the horrible accounts of the cruelty, the robbing, the starving, the murdering of our brave soldiers in Southern prisons. Let us hope—if we can hope anything on this point—that the arrangement recently proposed by Lee, and acceded to by General Grant, for the transmission of supplies, may be carried out on their part with something less than the usual trickery and bad faith.

Mr. Davis is opposed to the general levy and arming of slaves in aid of the Rebellion on the ground that the time is not yet come, and because such a disposition of the blacks would interfere with the beneficent scheme of Christianizing the African race now proceeding on the plantations in accordance with that Divine intention whereof the lash, the fetter, the unpaid toil, the indiscriminate prostitution of the women of the race are made the instruments and means!

Finally, there can be no peace save by recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

### THE LATEST REBEL WAR NEWS.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—The Courier of the 7th states that the enemy are again keeping up a brisk fire upon the city. The shells thrown now are mostly two hundred pounder Parrotts. Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel keep up an occasional fire on Fort Sumter, and during the day fired twenty shots at the fort. A few shots were fired from Battery Wagner at James Island.

During Monday night rockets were thrown up from Morris Island, and heavy firing heard at sea among the blockaders.

Firing was also heard in the direction of Stono.

The enemy struck their tents on Morris Island on Tuesday, but at last accounts had not left the island. It is believed, however, that the enemy's forces in this vicinity have been considerably diminished.

A new encampment, seemingly for one or two companies, was observed on Tuesday afternoon between Battery Wagner and Vincent Hill.

THE NEWS FROM THE FRONT.—The War Department was without official despatches from any quarter yesterday and last night.

The heavy firing night before last and yesterday, we learn, was directed from our batteries against Dutch Gap.

The accounts from the Yankees differ as to the progress of the canal—some affirming that it will be completed in a few days, others that it will take as many months, while a third class of them state in positive terms that it is a complete failure. We shall see after a while which is right.

FROM PETERSBURG.—PETERSBURG, November 7.—Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, General Gracie attacked and captured the enemy's advanced picket line, near the City Point road, taking about thirty prisoners. This line General Gracie still holds.

About the same hour Holcombe's Legion of Wilcox's Brigade captured the enemy's picket line in front of the "crater," taking about a dozen prisoners.

This line they held for two hours and a half in the face of a furious bombardment, when, being attacked by an overwhelming force, they were compelled to yield them, losing fifteen killed, thirty-five wounded, and forty-one missing. All quiet to-day.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—The Bristol *Register* of the 5th states that the enemy has not advanced further than Hendrick's, a short distance this side of Greenville. It thinks that they do not intend to advance as far as Bristol, and that, even if they were to attempt it, they would find very serious obstacles in their way.

Our late disaster at Morristown has enabled the enemy to extend their lines, so that a larger number of votes can be obtained in the Presidential election. The devoted followers of Andy Johnson, in Green county, may have a chance to vote for the idol of their affections.

There was a report at Bristol, on the evening of the 4th, that the enemy had advanced to Leesburg, a short distance below Jonesboro, but this needs confirmation.

The force of the enemy is variously estimated from 2500 to 5000.

A prisoner captured reports that Gillem says he will hold the election in Bristol to-morrow, if he only has two hours to do it in. Breckinridge voters will be there when the polls open, and will vote "early and often." The cartridge-box, rather than the ballot-box, will be most patronized.

## DRY GOODS.

### MOURNING GOODS.

The attention of buyers is respectfully called to my LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED assortment,

CONSISTING OF

De Laines, Single and Double Width,
Second Mourning De Laines,
Merinoes,
Cashmeres,
Epinglines,
Empress Cloths,
Parissiennes,
Tamises,
Bombazines,
Alpacas, Queen's Cloth, &c. &c.

8-4 THIBET MERINO FOR SHAWLS, very cheap.
THIBET LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also, an elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS.

**PERKINS,**
11 5-6t No. 9 S. NINTH STREET.

SOUTH STREET.

### CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloths, Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11 1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail.

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium priced

DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

**J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,**
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-28-2m PHILADELPHIA.

## WANTS.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of from $3000 to $5000, in a safe and lucrative business. Address M. D., at this office. 11-1

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN West Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut streets. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

HARPER FOR DECEMBER!!!
30 CENTS! 30 CENTS! 30 CENTS!
PITCHERS,
11-9-3t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

## CLOAKS, &c.

### CLOAK DISPLAY.

Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments

FOR LADIES'

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
Fine Black Garments,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Cloaks Made to Order,
Woolen Long Shawls.

**COOPER & CONARD,**
S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Sts.
11-10-3t

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,
N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
**S. WELSH & CO.,**
Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES,
Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments; and where you can procure the
GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-29-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

HENRY PARKER,
Nos 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
You can obtain at this Establishment,

WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-5-thsm2m

THE NINTH STREET CLOAK STORE.

A Mammoth Stock of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS!
Tricots, Castors, Velours, and Frosted Beavers,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
The largest and cheapest stock of
CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $7·50 and $8·50 per yard.
A splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS
at reduced prices, at

**McELROY'S,**
11-2-2w No. 11 S. NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS.
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

**A. W. LYMAN,**
No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting
GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,
Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10 29-1m

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
**McCALLUM & CO.,**
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
**McCALLUM & CO.,**
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-3t OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 533 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Chinese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11 3 1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
**WM. H. MORGAN,**
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se19-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

**I. LUTZ,**
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

ZEPHYR GOODS.

**JOHN M. FINN,**
S. E. Cor. Arch and Seventh Streets,
NOW OFFERS
A Splendid Assortment of
ZEPHYR GOODS,
SUCH AS
WORSTED SLIPPERS, of rich and new designs.
ELEGANT CHAIR PATTERNS AND PIN-CUSHIONS.
ALSO,
ZEPHYRS
Of All Colors and Shades, at the Lowest Market Rates.

GERMANTOWN WOOL,
In large variety and at somewhat reduced prices; the finest article of the kind in the country.

STOCKING YARNS,
Of every grade and description.

COMBS,
BRUSHES,
GLOVES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TRAVELLING BAGS,
FANCY BUTTONS, &c. &c.

P. S.—The reader will find a rich DISPLAY of the above ZEPHYR GOODS in Mr. Finn's Store and Windows on and after SATURDAY, the 12th inst. 11-7stuth-6t

NEW MOURNING STORE.
FALL STOCK.
An Elegant Assortment
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,
AND
MOURNING MILLINERY.
THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.
**M. & A. MYERS & CO.,**
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

**JOHN FAREIRA,**
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,
**JOHN FAREIRA,**
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh.
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.
**BOURNE,**
se9-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

**E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,**
E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN.

Attorneys

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 808 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. [11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
10-17-3m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,
No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,
SUITABLE FOR
DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,
WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m
LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

## FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1000, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

**JAY COOKE & CO.,**
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
10 15-1m Philadelphia.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1s No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

MICHAEL JACOBS,

BANKER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION. 10-25-6m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

GOLD AND SILVER.

GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

BY

MICHAEL JACOBS,

10-25-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
aal-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mbl3

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 6o5-tf

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7·30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

interest on both payable in Gold.

10-29-fmwlm W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head-dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Mantle and Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons and Sleeve Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles. Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffling of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety, at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c. &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth, to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LOWENSTEIN, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-6

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

9-1 3y WM. T. HOPKINS

## AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN D. ANDERSON.

Directors.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas A. Scott, | James E. Magee, |
| N. B. Browne, | T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg. |
| William S. Freeman, | John W. Hall, do |
| Robert F. King, | John Brady, do |
| John M. Riley, | W. W. Wylie, Lancaster. |
| Charles De Silver, | William G. Smith, Colorado. |

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $4·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 10-14-1m

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1863.

Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The Hay or Straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay, or Straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds may be obtained upon application to this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:—

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

Witness:—

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
ja-4 tf Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY,
November 8, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz.:—

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

Two hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
11-8-t N29 Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, November 8, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, 14th instant, for the construction of a Sewer in the line of Green street, from the sewer on Twenty-fourth street to Twenty-second street, to be circular in form, with an inside diameter of three feet, with necessary inlets for the proper surface drainage, in accordance with a plan and specification to be prepared by the Department of Surveys; and it is a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the same assessed upon and charged to the properties fronting on the line of said sewer.

Each bid will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as authorized by ordinance of Councils, approved May 25, 1860.

All bidders may be present at the time of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter to execute a contract, or consider his bid withdrawn.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
11-9fmw3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.

The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3·50.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.

**ASHMEAD & EVANS,**
(Successors to W. P. Hazard),
11-9 fmw3m No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

## MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY FUND COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

Until further notice the following bounties will be paid to men duly enlisted, and on and after this date mustered into the military or naval service of the United States and credited to any Ward or District of Philadelphia:—

For twelve months' recruits, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For two years' recruits, three hundred dollars.

For three years' recruits, three hundred and fifty dollars.

And to enrolled citizens, who furnish in advance of draft—

For one year's substitutes, one hundred dollars.
For two years' substitutes, two hundred dollars.
For three years' substitutes, three hundred dollars.

11 5-6t R. P. KING, President.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Marines receive Prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
aal-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL R. HILT, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was, the sixteenth day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel R. Hilt.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and conducted by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."

(Signed.)

M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. H. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL R. HILT.

November 29, 1864. 11-11-1m

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL E. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government securities generally, bought and sold. [11-1 1m

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street.
Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

## AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER ......... Director

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 12,
AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Admission to all parts, Boxes included, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for secured seats.
By special arrangement,
GRAND MATINEE.

The Director has received very many requests from opera patrons to give a matinee of the charming opera, A NIGHT IN GRENADA. As the present is the only opportunity during the brief season of Grand German Opera, upon which it can be presented, it has been decided that it shall be given at the Matinee, Saturday.

For the only time, most positively,
A NIGHT IN GRENADA.
Grand Opera by Conradine Kreutzer.

The Prince Regent ......... Mr. Isadore Lehman
His very greatest assumption.
Gomez ......... Mr. Theodore Habelmann
Gabrielle ......... Madame Johanna Rotter
Esteemed her most pleasing role.
Vasco ......... Anton Graff
Ambrosio ......... Adolph Urchs
Pedro ......... Edouard Haimer

Peasants, Brigands, Soldiers, &c., by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the GRAND CHORUS.

The rendition of this charming opera upon its recent presentation in Boston obtained the warmest encomiums, and was esteemed one among the most brilliant efforts of the Grand German Opera Company.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1864,
Commences the last week of the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

As many patrons and others express the hope that the Company will remain a greater length of time than announced, the Director takes this occasion to assure them that it is impossible, as engagements some time in existence preclude their longer stay. Monday, November 21, Grover's Grand German Opera Company commences its season in Baltimore.

MONDAY EVENING, November 14, 1864,
For the only time, positively
MARTHA.
By Von Flotow.
FORMES as Plunket, the role originally and expressly composed for him by Von Flotow.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—
S. W. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1864,
At half-past three o'clock,
FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE,
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,
Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS,
PLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.

PROGRAMME.

Trio in E flat, Opus 1, No. 1 ......... Beethoven
Quartette, Opus 71, No. 1 ......... Haydn
Piano Solo (a), Berceuse ......... Chopin
(b) Etude de Concert ......... Henselt
Quintette, No. 3, in G minor ......... Mozart

Subscription list for the season of twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where engagements for public or private performances, in or out of town, can be made for the services of the Club.

Single Tickets, to be had only at the door, Fifty Cents. 11-11-4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 11, 1864,
BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
When she will appear as
CAMILLE, THE COQUETTE.
In Dumas' celebrated Play, in 5 Acts, of the same name.
To conclude with the amusing Farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 12,
ELEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
When the FORTY THIEVES will be repeated for the third time in all its splendor. Admission to the Matinee, 25 cents to all parts of the house.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 11,
Farewell Benefit
Of the Distinguished Artists,
MR. AND MISS BUCHANAN,
On which occasion will be produced, for this night only, a new Prize Tragedy, entitled
THE PLEBEIAN DAUGHTER;
Or, A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.
Odin, a Rich Merchant ......... McKEAN BUCHANAN
Hilda, daughter of Odin ......... Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN
To conclude with the laughable farce of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
On Monday, the charming young favorite LUCILLE WESTERN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 11, 1864,
THE IRISH TUTOR.
Teddier O'Toole ......... BARNEY WILLIAMS.
To be followed by the Protean Comedy of
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Miss Constance Hatterly ......... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
(Assuming eight different characters.)
To conclude with the glorious Farce of
THE IRISH TIGER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER ......... Director.

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

FIFTH APPEARANCE OF
*GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.*

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1864.
*THE JEWESS.*
Grand Opera, in Five Acts, by Halevy.
GRAND IMPOSING CORTEGE,
IN FIRST ACT.

Cardinal Brogni ......... Mr. Hermanns
Eleazar ......... Mr. Himmer
Rachel, his Daughter ......... Mad. Johannsen
Princess Eudoxia ......... Mad. Rotter
Prince Leopold ......... Mr. Habelmann
Ruggert, Mayor of Constance ......... Mr. Graff
Sheriff of Constance ......... Mr. Haimer
Citizens, Soldiers, &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture at 8 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Secured Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle or Balcony | $1·50 |
| Admission to the above places | 1·00 |
| Family Circle | 50 |
| Amphitheatre | 25 |

Seats may be secured for any night of the Opera, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12,
At 2 o'clock.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
Grand Opera by Meyerbeer.

Reserved Seats may be had on and after FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 11th, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE),
Who will open on
THURSDAY EVENING, November 10, 1864,
FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
ON WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.

The MANAGERESS is determined to make the entire Winter Exhibition remarkable in equestrian history, as grouping together a grand bouquet of talent never excelled in the profession in any part of the world.

ADMITTANCE.

First Tier [illegible]
Second Tier [illegible]
[illegible]

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

Evening performance commencing at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] distributing bills.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Ranges, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
6-10-thstu 1m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

# JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

### He is Satisfied with the Successes of the Past Year—He Feels Devout and Grateful—Sheridan Receives a Scathing—Grant and Sherman Failed—Confederacy Invulnerable at all Points—"Our Foreign Relations"—Employment of Negroes as Soldiers—Davis Opposed to a General Levy—The Slaves to be Brought in at the "Last Ditch"—Forty Thousand of them to be Employed as Pioneers and Laborers—Jeff.'s Solicitude for the African's Welfare.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:—It is with satisfaction that I welcome your presence at an earlier day than that usual for your session, and with confidence that I invoke the aid of your counsels at a time of such public exigency. The campaign which was commenced almost simultaneously with your session early in May last, and which was still in progress at your adjournment in the middle of June, has not yet reached its close. It has been prosecuted on a scale and with an energy heretofore unequaled. When we revert to the condition of our country at the inception of the operations of the present year, to the magnitude of the preparations made by the enemy, the number of his forces, the accumulation of his warlike supplies and the prodigality with which his vast resources have been lavished in the attempt to render success assured; when we contrast the numbers and means at our disposal for resistance, and when we contemplate the results of a struggle apparently so unequal, we cannot fail, while rendering the full meed of deserved praise to our generals and soldiers, to perceive that a power higher than man has willed their deliverance, and gratefully to recognize the protection of a kind Providence in enabling us successfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the enemy for our subjugation.

### Review of the Year.

At the beginning of the year the State of Texas was partially in possession of the enemy, and large portions of Louisiana and Arkansas lay apparently defenceless. Of the Federal soldiers who invaded Texas, none are known to remain except as prisoners of war. In Northwestern Louisiana a large and well-appointed army, aided by a powerful fleet, was repeatedly defeated, and deemed itself fortunate in finally escaping with a loss of one-third of its numbers, a large part of its military trains and many transports and gunboats. The enemy's occupation of that State is reduced to the narrow district commanded by the guns of his fleet. Arkansas has been recovered with the exception of a few fortified posts, while our forces have penetrated into Central Missouri, affording to our oppressed brethren in that State an opportunity, of which many have availed themselves, of striking for liberation from the tyranny to which they have been subjected.

### What Has Been Done.

On the east of the Mississippi, in spite of some reverses, we have much cause for gratulation. The enemy hoped to effect, during the present year, by concentration of forces, the conquest which he had previously failed to accomplish by more extended operations. Compelled, therefore, to withdraw, or seriously to weaken the strength of the armies of occupation at different points, he has afforded us the opportunity of recovering possession of extensive districts of our territory. Nearly the whole of Northern and Western Mississippi, of Northern Alabama and of Western Tennessee are again in our possession; and all attempts to penetrate from the coast line into the interior of the Atlantic and Gulf States have been baffled. On the entire ocean and gulf coast of the Confederacy the whole success of the enemy, with the enormous naval resources at his command, has been limited to the capture of the outer defences of Mobile Bay.

### Jeff. Grows Devout.

If we now turn to the results accomplished by the two great armies, so confidently relied on by the invaders as sufficient to secure the subversion of our Government and the subjection of our people to foreign domination, we have still greater cause for devout gratitude to Divine Power. In Southwestern Virginia, successive armies, which threatened the capture of Lynchburg and Saltville, have been routed and driven out of the country, and a portion of Eastern Tennessee reconquered by our troops. In Northern Virginia extensive districts, formerly occupied by the enemy, are now free from their presence.

### General Sheridan Anathematized.

In the lower Valley, their General, rendered desperate by his inability to maintain a hostile occupation, has resorted to the infamous expedient of converting a fruitful land into a desert by burning its mills, granaries and homesteads, and destroying the food, standing crops, live stock and agricultural implements of peaceful non-combatants. The main army, after a series of defeats, in which its losses have been enormous; after attempts by raiding parties to break up our railroad communications, which have resulted in the destruction of a large part of the cavalry engaged in the work; after constant repulse of repeated assaults on our defensive lines, is, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, but with, it is hoped, waning prospect of further progress in the design, still engaged in an effort, commenced more than four months ago, to capture Petersburg.

### Gen. Sherman's Failure.

The army of General SHERMAN, although succeeding at the end of the summer in obtaining possession of Atlanta, has been unable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success. The same General who in February last, marched a large army from Vicksburg to Meridian with no other result than being forced to march back again, was able, by the aid of greatly increased numbers, and after much delay, to force a passage from Chattanooga to Atlanta, only to be for the second time compelled to withdraw on the line of his advance, without obtaining control of a single mile of territory beyond the narrow track of his march, and without gaining aught beyond the precarious possession of a few fortified points, in which he is compelled to maintain heavy garrisons, and which are menaced with recapture.

### The Confederacy Invulnerable.

The lessons afforded by the history of this war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly during the war have formidable expeditions been directed by the enemy against points ignorantly supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy. Some of these expeditions have, at immense cost, been successful; but in no instance have the promised fruits been reaped. Again, in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end the war by the overthrow of our Government and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the influence of the former event upon our capacity for defence, upon the courage and spirit of the people and the stability of the Government. We may, in like manner, judge that if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure; if the valor of the army, under the leadership of its accomplished commander, had resisted in vain the overwhelming masses which were, on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its Government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings at some new legislative seat, for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. The truth, so patent to us, must, ere long, be forced upon the reluctant Northern mind. There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the enemy from the constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall discover that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefeasible rights.

Before leaving this subject, it is gratifying to assure you that the military supplies essentially requisite for public defence will be found, as heretofore, adequate to our needs; and that abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the farmer, and rendered abortive the inhuman attempt of the enemy to produce, by devastation, famine among the people.

### Foreign Relations.

It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as might justly have been expected from their history, from the duties imposed by international law, and from the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences of a struggle which shakes only the republican portion of the American continent; and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to insure the prolongation of hostilities.

### Foreign Nations Responsible for the Continuance of the War.

No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise dominion over another asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence. No case can be recalled to my mind in which neutral powers have failed to set the example of recognizing the independence of a nation, when satisfied of the inability of its enemy to subvert its Government; and this, too, in cases where the previous relation between the contending parties had been confessedly that of mother-country and dependent colony; not, as in our case, that of co-equal States united by a Federal compact. It has ever been considered the proper function and duty of neutral powers to perform the office of judging whether, in point of fact, the nation asserting dominion is able to make good its pretensions by force of arms, and if not, by recognition of the resisting party, to discountenance the further continuance of the contest. And the reason why this duty is incumbent on neutral powers is plainly apparent, when we reflect that the pride and passion which blind the judgment of the parties to the conflict cause the continuance of active warfare, and consequent useless slaughter, long after the inevitable result has become apparent to all not engaged in the struggle. So long, therefore, as neutral nations fail by recognition of our independence, to announce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our enemies as a tacit encouragement to continue their efforts, and as an implied assurance that belief is entertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. A direct stimulus, whether intentional or not, is thus applied to securing a continuance of the carnage and devastation which desolate this continent, and which they profess deeply to deplore.

### No Intervention Wanted.

The disregard of this just, humane and Christian public duty by the nations of Europe is the more remarkable from the fact that authentic expression has long since been given by the Governments of both France and England to the conviction that the United States are unable to conquer the Confederacy. It is now more than two years since the Government of France announced officially to the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg its own conclusion that the United States were unable to achieve any decisive military success. In the answers sent by these Powers no intimation of a contrary opinion was conveyed; and it is notorious that, in speeches, both in and out of Parliament, the members of Her Britannic Majesty's Government have not hesitated to express this conviction in unqualified terms. [illegible]

### Peaceful Allies.

[illegible]

### Finances.

Your special attention is earnestly invited to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in conformity with law. [illegible]

### The Confederate Debt.

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1864, was [illegible]

### The Foreign Debt.

In the statements just made the foreign debt is omitted. It consists only of the unpaid balance of the loan known as the cotton loan. [illegible]

### The Soldiers' Bounty Unpaid.

There is one item of the public debt not included in the tables presented, to which your attention is required. [illegible]

### Estimate for the Next Six Months.

The aggregate appropriations called for by the different departments of the Government, according to the estimates submitted with the report, for the six months ending on the 30th of June, 1865, amount to [illegible]

### Depreciation of Confederate Money.

[illegible]

### A Remedy Suggested.

[illegible]

### How to Improve the Public Credit.

[illegible]

### The Produce Loan Bureau.

[illegible]

### Poor Pay of Public Officers.

[illegible]

### Department of War.

The condition of the various branches of the military service is stated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. [illegible]

### Universal Conscription Urged.

The exemption from military duty now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions, is shown by experience to be unwise, nor is it believed to be defensible in theory. The defence of home, family and country is universally recognized as the paramount political duty of every member of society; and in a form of Government like ours, where each citizen enjoys an equality of rights and privileges, nothing can be more invidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligations. No pursuit nor position should relieve any one who is able to do active duty from enrollment in the army, unless his functions or services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest that this cannot be the case with entire classes. All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employes of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot, in the nature of things, be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality; nor can it be everywhere impossible to replace those within the conscript age by men older and less capable of active field service. A discretion should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions; but the exemption from service of the entire classes should be wholly abandoned. It affords great facility for abuses, offers the temptation, as well as the means, of escaping service by fraudulent devices, and is one of the principal obstructions to the efficient operation of the conscript laws.

### A Militia Needed for the Confederacy.

A general militia law is needed in the interest of the public defence. The Constitution, by vesting the power in Congress, imposes on it the duty of providing "for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States." [illegible]

### Change in the Mode of Furnishing Cavalry Horses Demanded.

[illegible]

### Reorganization of the Reduced Regiments.

[illegible]

### Exchange of Prisoners of War.

[illegible]

### Employment of Slaves.

[illegible]

### The Law on the Subject.

[illegible]

### Davis Opposed to Immediate Emancipation.

[illegible]

### A Distinction Drawn.

[illegible]

### Employment of Slaves as Soldiers—Davis Opposes a General Levy.

[illegible]

### Rebel Care of the Africans.

But the social and political question, which is exclusively under the control of the several States, has a far wider and more enduring importance than that of pecuniary interest. In its manifold phases, it embraces the stability of our republican institutions, resting on the actual political equality of all its citizens, and includes the fulfilment of the task which has been so happily begun, that of Christianizing and improving the condition of the Africans who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in our charge. Comparing the results of our own experience with those of the experiments of others who have borne similar relation to the African race, the people of the several States of the Confederacy have abundant reason to be satisfied with the past, and to use the greatest circumspection in determining their course. These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition. If the recommendation above made, for the training of forty thousand negroes for the service indicated shall meet your approbation, it is certain that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, would form a more valuable reserve force, in case of urgency, than threefold their number suddenly called from field labor; while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their places in the special service for which they are now employed.

### Other Departments.

The regular annual reports of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster-General are appended, and give ample information relative to the condition of the respective departments. They contain suggestions for legislative provisions required to remedy such defects in the existing laws as have been disclosed by experience, but none of so general or important a character as to require that I should do more than recommend them to your favorable consideration.

### Negotiations for Peace.

The disposition of this Government for a peaceful solution of the issues which the enemy has referred to the arbitrament of arms has been too often manifested, and is too well known, to need new assurances. [illegible] the further sacrifice of human life, and to arrest the calamities which now afflict both countries, [illegible]

### When Peace Will Come.

[illegible]

In the hope that the day will soon be reached when, under Divine favor, these States may be allowed to enter on their former peaceful pursuits, and to develop the abundant natural resources with which they are blessed, let us then resolutely continue to devote our united and unimpaired energies to the defence of our homes, our lives and our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

# PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

## Her Chase by the "Sassacus."

### Complete Narrative of the Cruise—The Pirate Casts Overboard her Guns, &c.—She Escapes and Falls in with the Blockaders, and is Pursued—Official Report Concerning the Abatement of Yellow Fever at Newbern, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 9.—This morning the United States double-ender gunboat *Sassacus*, Lieutenant Commander John D. Davis commanding, arrived in Hampton Roads, from a cruise after the Rebel privateer *Tallahassee*, and reports having fallen in with the pirate, but the latter escaped by throwing overboard all her guns and other material, supposed to be ammunition, stores, &c. Through the politeness of Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter I have been enabled to glean the following highly interesting facts of Captain Davis' cruise:—

THE CRUISE OF THE "SASSACUS."

On the 4th inst. the *Sassacus* was ordered to go in search of the *Tallahassee*, and at three o'clock on the afternoon of that day she started from Cape Henry, steering east about ninety miles. At four o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. steered northwest. A gale was blowing from that direction, with a heavy sea.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE PIRATE.

At half-past three o'clock P. M., in latitude 37 21 north, longitude 74·51 west, discovered a suspicious looking steamer on the port beam, about ten miles distant. From the description furnished Captain Davis, it was evident that the strange looking vessel just described was the looked for pirate. He became more confirmed in the opinion, inasmuch as she was standing to the southward and eastward, towards a brig in sight. Hereupon the *Sassacus* made all sail she could bear and steam she could carry, and gave chase.

The pirate soon made out the movements of the *Sassacus*, and altered his course to the southward and westward, under pressure of all the sails she had, with huge clouds of black smoke issuing from two stacks.

THE PURSUIT.

Captain Davis, having more canvas, had a decided advantage in that respect over the chase, and soon found himself gaining on the *Tallahassee*, which he continued to do until the moon set at about 10 o'clock.

THE FIRST GUN.

At half-past eight P. M. he opened fire from a 20-pounder Dahlgren, which evidently hit the pirate, as it caused him to steer wildly from south by east to south by west. The impression of all on board of the *Sassacus* was that the prize was soon to be theirs, and they continued every effort in their power to close with him before the moon disappeared.

THE PIRATE DISAPPEARS IN THE NIGHT.

But notwithstanding all eyes and glasses were levelled at the stranger, the setting of the moon assisted her escape, when not more than two miles apart, in latitude 35 13 north, longitude 74·31 west.

Captain Davis continued his search, being determined to capture the vessel if possible, running at a ten knot speed, when, at daylight of the 6th, in latitude 35·45 north, longitude 73·50 west, he made out his runaway close ahead at a distance of about twelve miles. The fires were stirred up and other preparations made, and the *Sassacus* started again in pursuit. Unfortunately at this period the wind died away, and Captain Davis had to depend altogether on his engines and a well-trimmed ship.

THE PIRATE AGAIN IN SIGHT.

By 11 o'clock A. M., the lookout "raised the hull" at a distance of about five miles, making him out to be a well painted propeller of about 800 tons, two white masts, the foremast appearing larger than the mainmast; two white smoke-stacks, one forward of the other.

At this time the stranger commenced to lighten ship, as he was seen to throw everything movable overboard.

ANOTHER CHASE.

The dead weight being removed the pirate held her own, and did not allow the *Sassacus* to gain an inch on her. Still the gunboat would have captured her if she could have maintained a sufficient quantity of steam. She gained on the chase with thirty-five pounds, at twelve and a half knots an hour; but raw firemen were not equal to the duties of keeping up good fires. The steam would fall to thirty pounds, and even lower; and, furthermore, the *Sassacus* had a very heavy load on board, taken in at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 1st instant.

At about [illegible] P. M., in latitude 34 25 north, longitude 73 [illegible] west, both vessels heading west-southwest [illegible], the *Sassacus* lost sight of the pirate. [illegible] continue the course then sailing would bring both vessels to the East Bar, off Wilmington, [illegible] Davis kept on, however, in the hope of overhauling him before getting into Wilmington, [illegible] to accomplish before daylight would have required a run of twelve knots an hour.

The lead, [illegible] midnight, revealed only ten fathoms of [illegible] which caused Captain Davis to haul off to [illegible], and run under easy steam until daylight [illegible] inst.

THE PIRATE [illegible] THE LINES OF OUR BLOCKADERS.

It was impossible for the *Sassacus* to reach the bar before daylight, and being convinced that the privateer had [illegible] inside of the outer blockade of Wilmington, Captain Davis consoled himself that [illegible] could not run into port that night, and [illegible] certainly fall a prey to our cruisers.

ANOTHER EPISODE — THE "TALLAHASSEE" CHASED BY FOUR CRUISERS.

Since writing the above the United States gunboat *Saco* arrived in Hampton Roads, and reports that a steamer, answering the description of the *Tallahassee*, was chased by four of our fast cruisers. The *Saco* participated, but was distanced. When she left, the white steamer was closed in by our gunboats, and there is no doubt but that ere this she has been captured or destroyed.

THE FALL OF PLYMOUTH, N. C.

Admiral Porter has advices from the fleet in Albemarle Sound, that Commander William H. Macomb, commanding the Sound Division of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, was with his flotilla at Plymouth, N. C., on the 3d and 4th instant, and, after a hard fight and the complete destruction of the town, compelled the Rebels to evacuate the place, which he now holds.

The steamer *Valley City* made a reconnoissance up Middle river, and found no obstructions. Very soon after a number of vessels, detailed for the duty, passed down, and by the Rebel forts, which were soon silenced, and forced to be abandoned. The Rebels, it is understood, suffered great loss from our fire. The casualties on our side were very slight.

Colonel R. C. Webster, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, received a letter this morning from Brigadier-General J. G. Palmer, commanding the District of North Carolina, dated at Hatteras Inlet, 5th instant, wherein the General states that he had just returned from Plymouth, which was entirely destroyed and held by us; that Lieutenant W. Cushing did a serviceable act in destroying the *Albemarle*, which gained us the town. Our troops do not occupy the place, but the navy will hold it, according to Admiral Porter's statement.

# FOURTH EDITION

## GLORIOUS NEWS FROM ILLINOIS.

## Union Majority Twenty-Five Thousand.

## TEN UNION CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—A despatch from Springfield, Illinois, to President Lincoln, from his private Secretary, J. G. Nicolay, Esq., states that returns in from forty-four counties show a majority of twenty-five thousand in the State.

The gains on the vote of 1860 are about forty-five hundred votes. Ten Union Congressmen have been elected and four Copperheads.

## SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

## HIS ARMY REINFORCED.

## He is Making a Grand Detour.

## GENERAL THOMAS LOOKING AFTER HOOD.

## LATEST FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The *Star* says we deem it not contraband at this time to state that General Sherman's army has been heavily reinforced and otherwise strengthened, especially in the arm of cavalry, all his dismounted cavalry-men having been remounted.

The force under General Thomas, now in Hood's front, has also been satisfactorily reinforced and strengthened, and is amply sufficient to assure us that Hood can do no damage to speak of in Tennessee or Kentucky, should he reach those States, which seems to be his aim.

Sherman is operating with his other five corps in different bodies in Hood's rear, and is already between him and any possible line for his retreat South, when he sees the necessity of so doing, which we apprehend will not be long hence.

The steamer *Calyer*, from City Point, brings no news from the front.

Thirty Rebel deserters, fourteen of whom are of Virginia regiments, and the remainder of Mississippi and North Carolina regiments, came up on the *Calyer*. They belong mostly to Longstreet's Corps.

The two divisions of this corps that went up the valley some time ago have returned, these deserters say, to the defence of Richmond.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, Judge Thompson, the Grand Jury this morning came in with their final presentment, and were discharged.

They say they have acted upon five hundred and ninety-nine bills, of which two hundred and sixteen were ignored, and three hundred and eighty-three were returned as true.

They refer in terms of condemnation, as many previous grand juries have done, to the trivial nature of many of the bills of indictment presented for their action, which they were compelled to send to Court, because there was no other alternative.

The blame for this they say "clearly lies with the committing magistrate, who in many instances advises a prosecution, and then fails to inflict upon the defendant the full measure of justice which he has the power to enforce; and while many trifling bills are allowed to come before a Grand Jury, it is their opinion, from the indications of the evidence before them, that many cases of a higher grade of offense are settled by magistrates that should be returned to your honorable Court."

The Grand Jury also allude to the incompetency of many of the magistrates in strong terms of rebuke, and say that "it is a fact worthy of notice that in the sections of the city requiring the best qualifications for the office of magistrate, the places are filled by the least competent."

The presentment closes by a notice of the visit of the Grand Jury to the various public institutions, of the general management of which they speak in terms of commendation.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—John T. Nelson vs. R. B. Ashmead, Alfred D. Jessup, and H. B. Moore. Replevin for stereotype plates sold by the Sheriff as the property of H. Cowperthwait & Co. to the plaintiff for $250. Defense that the plates were previously sold to Jessup & Moore for full value. On trial.

David B. Server vs. John G. Fleming. Action to recover $580 for hay. Defense that the same was sold subject to Government inspection, and that it had been rejected by the inspector. On trial.

William Harper vs. Benjamin Kellogg. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $3067.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Anna Maria Brown vs. Lezeare Brown. A feigned issue to test the validity of the will of Marcus Brown, deceased. Before reported. Jury out.

THE CIRCUS.—This place, on Walnut street, above Eighth, was opened last evening, for the winter season, under the direction of Mr. Charles Warner. The performance passed off in a most excellent style. The house was crowded in every part, so much so that even a portion of the stage was appropriated to some of the audience.

THE SAILING OF THE "BERMUDA" POSTPONED—The United States steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Smith, which was advertised to sail from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for the West Gulf Squadron, on Saturday, 12th instant, has been unavoidably postponed until Tuesday, 15th instant, by order of the Navy Department.

SEVERELY INJURED.—Pat. Curris, a workman in Baldwin's locomotive shop, was injured yesterday by an iron gate falling on him.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of forty-nine men.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Flour is dull; sales of [illegible] bbls. at [illegible] for State; $11 [illegible] for Ohio; and $12 [illegible] for Southern. Wheat dull; sales of [illegible] bush. at [illegible] for Chicago spring. Corn has advanced [illegible]; sales of [illegible] bush. at [illegible]. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales of [illegible] bbls. at [illegible] for mess. Lard steady at [illegible]. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, [illegible]; Cumberland preferred, 54½; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Illinois Central bonds, 117; Michigan Southern, 75; do. guaranteed, 160; New York Central, 126½; Reading, 134; Hudson River, 121½; Erie, 107; Gold was quoted at 244, and [illegible]; one-year Certificates, 95½; Treasury 7·3-10s, [illegible]; Ten-Forty's, 95; 5-20 coupons, 103½; Registered, 100½; Coupons 6s, 107½.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—Flour is dull and inactive; Ohio extra, $11·[illegible]. Wheat has a declining tendency, and the market is heavy; Southern white, $2·[illegible]; red, $2·60. Corn dull, and 2@3c. lower. Whisky dull and nominal, at $1·[illegible]. Groceries are drooping.

### LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque White Wing, Wilkes, Laguayra, J. Dallett & Co.
Barque Roanoke, Cooksey, Laguayra, Dallett & Son.
Barque Orchilla, ——, Pensacola, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Ocean Belle, ——, New Orleans, Workman & Co.
Schr Sawyer, Gonagle, Key West, H. A. Adams.
Schr J. E. Gamage, Cousins, Portland, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Dacotah, Partridge, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr S. N. Smith, Studley, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Gilmore Meredith, Snow, 5 days from Hampton Roads, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ann S Cannon, Haley, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Garrison, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
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MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14.
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14.
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14. 11-11-4

## BANK NOTICES.

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been, in pursuance of the Fifth section of an Act of the General Assembly, approved the 22d of August, 1864, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," appointed Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, of Philadelphia, at the time of paying the last dividend prior to the acceptance by the said Bank of the provisions of the said Act of Assembly, will attend to the duties of their appointment on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4·30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-5t

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the Philadelphia Bank.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been, in pursuance of the fifth section of an act of the General Assembly, approved the 22d of August, 1864, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," appointed auditors by the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the Philadelphia Bank at the time of paying the last dividend prior to the acceptance by the said Bank of the provisions of the said Act of Assembly, will attend to the duties of their appointment on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4·30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-5t

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been, in pursuance of the fifth section of an act of the General Assembly, approved the 22d of August, 1864, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," appointed auditors by the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, at the time of paying the last dividend, prior to the acceptance by the said Bank of the provisions of the said Act of Assembly, will attend to the duties of their appointment on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4·30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-5t

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce, of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, who have been, in pursuance of the Fifth Section of an Act of the General Assembly, approved the 22d day of August, 1864, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," appointed auditors by the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the Bank of Commerce, of Philadelphia, at the time of paying the last dividend prior to the acceptance by the said Bank of the provisions of the said Act of Assembly, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4·30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-5t

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and Stockholders of the City Bank, of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been, in pursuance of the Fifth Section of an Act of the General Assembly, approved the 22d of August, 1864, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," appointed auditors by the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to ascertain and determine the fair market value of the shares of the City Bank, of Philadelphia, at the time of paying the last dividend prior to the acceptance by the said Bank of the provisions of the said Act of Assembly, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on TUESDAY, November 15, at 4·30 P. M., in Room No. 23, Washington Building, THIRD Street, above Spruce.

A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
HENRY C. LEA.

November 8, 1864. 11-11-5t

COMMONWEALTH BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. YOUNG,
Cashier.

10-21-mwf-16t

GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA,
October 19, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking under the laws of the United States, and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for banking under the laws of the United States," approved 22d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary.

The election for Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, November 21, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders, under the charter, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock M.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
Cashier.

10-19 wfm to21

CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.

G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

11-7-8t

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

11-2-12t

NOTICE.
FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

10-21-30t

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

11-21-30t

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

10-21-30t

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

10-21-30t

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank, in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

10-21

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:—

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the [illegible] authority of the owners of two-thirds of the [illegible] capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate [illegible] required by the laws of the United States to change [illegible] and convert the said Bank into a National Association [illegible] for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,

Resolved, That the [illegible] county of Philadelphia [illegible] Bank of Penn Township, in the [illegible], shall become, and the same is hereby changed [illegible] and converted into an association for carrying on [illegible] the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. And the name of the said national association shall be THE PENN NATIONAL BANK. And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864.

JAMES RUSSELL,
Cashier.

10-21-30t

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

## PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
November 4, 1864.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau, until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 18th day of November inst., for the supply of 100,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 100,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered by the pound. The Beef to be in equal quantities, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by law.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 11-4-18t

ATLAS OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Office, No. 524 Walnut Street, Room No. 20.

200,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50.

1st. This Company owns (1-6th) one-sixth land interest in lot No. 21, on

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM.

Containing about one acre, on which is situated the

JERSEY WELL,

Now flowing about (350 bbls.) *three hundred and fifty barrels per day*. This interest is situated on the celebrated

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Which has proved itself to be one of the great oil basins, a large flowing well, of some 1200 barrels, having been struck within a few days.

2d. The one-sixty-fourth (1-64th) working interest in lots 7 and 9, on

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Known as the Keystone Leases, on which there are two producing wells known as

KEYSTONE WELLS
NUMBERS 1 AND 3,

And another well in process of boring, and from the well-known character of the property, we have every reason to expect a second

JERSEY WELL.

This interest is also situated on the above celebrated farm, and a well is now being tested on these lots with every indication of being a very large well. In fact, when the above mentioned well was struck it was the general impression that it was the new

KEYSTONE WELL No. 4.

3d. The one-half working interest, being one-fourth of all the oil produced from

RAILROAD WELL,
ON MILLER FARM,

On Oil creek, now producing about twenty barrels per day. The oil from this well commands a higher price than any other oil on the creek, on account of its superiority for refining purposes. This Company have ordered one of the new patent air-pumps, and it is confidently expected that when it is in operation it will bring the yield up to some one hundred barrels per day.

4th. One-twentieth working interest in

"BREED TOWN LEASE,"

On the celebrated STORY FARM, containing 3½ acres. The working interest have bought a new patent blower for a well on this lease that did produce large quantities of oil; and as there is also a new well going down on this lease, the yield to the company will be largely increased.

5th. Fifty acres in fee simple on

CHERRY RUN,

About one and a half miles above the celebrated

"REED WELL."

Nearly one-half of which is bottom land. On adjoining lands above and below there are a number of derricks going up, and wells in process of boring. The character of Cherry Run property has certainly tested. Every Well sunk has produced more or less oil. The Reed Well is doing some 200 barrels, Auburn Well 150 barrels, and Prince Well over 100 barrels, and a number from

Fifty to One Hundred Barrels Per Day.

The present yield of Oil to this Company from the above various interests is (60) sixty barrels per day.

GEO. H. ASHTON, President.
P. W. WILTBANK, Secretary.

The books of the Company are still open for a limited number of subscriptions, at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20. 11-7-6t

SHERMAN OIL COMPANY,

Incorporated October, 1861.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.

OFFICE, No. 524 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM NO. 26.

100,000 SHARES, $10 PAR VALUE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50.

NOTICE.

Certificates of Stock will be ready for delivery to subscribers on and after the 15th instant. A few Shares can yet be had at subscription price, $2·50 per share.

The property of the Company consists of one hundred and thirty nine acres in fee, on OIL CREEK, and producing interests on the STORY and GEORGE WASHINGTON McCLINTOCK Farms, *now yielding about twenty-five barrels of oil per day.*

From present receipts the Company will very soon be in a position to pay a Dividend on the Capital Stock.

H. C. CORFIELD,
11-7-6t SECRETARY.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,
No. 33 PINE STREET, Room 6,
10 29 1m New York.

PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Books will remain open at the Office of the Company to fill up subscriptions to the stock.

CAPITAL $100,000,
With power to increase to $500,000.

SHARES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

FIVE DOLLARS per share to be paid upon Subscription.

The Company have purchased a tract of ground in the First Ward of the city, extending from Point House road to the river Delaware (immediately to be connected by railroad with the extensive Depot, Grounds, and Docks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), on account of which the Company have already paid

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Leaving only $7454·22 now due, which is the only indebtedness of the Company.

Additional subscriptions are now required for Wharves, Docks, and other general improvements.

Persons forwarding subscriptions for stock, or instalments thereon, will please make their checks payable to the order of

FREDERICK B. HUBBELL, Esq., Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 327 WALNUT STREET.

T. S. EMERY,
11-10 6t PRESIDENT.